The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,388.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance.... Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
Including postage..... „ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 26 0
including postage..... „ 36 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion ..... Re. 1 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 2 8
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 23rd November, at noon.

	Nov.		Dec.
Leave Bombay	23	Leave Galle	1
„ Carwar	25	„ Nagapatam	3
„ Mangalore	26	„ Pondicherry	4
„ Cannanore	27	„ Madras	6
„ Calicut	27	„ Coconada	8
„ Beypore	27	„ Vizagapatam	8
„ Cochin	28	„ Bimlipatam	9
„		„ Gopalpore	10
„ Tuticorin	29	„ False Point	11
		Arrive Calcutta	12

*This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherries district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

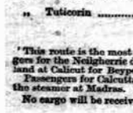
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The steam-ship MARTABAN, 515 tons, 110 H. P., Commander H. A. Hibbert, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd November, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government):—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Vares from } Bombay to }	Mewra.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Coorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	A. P. A.
First Class	0 12	0 10	0 8	0 6 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 6 0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 3 0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Ratnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Compta	„	„ Compta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Ratnaghierry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer LORD CLYDE, Captain Hewett, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M.

For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 15th November, 1869.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE.

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

LA COMPAGNIE MARCHAND FRANCOIS PERE et FILS of Marseilles, to announce, that they are about to establish a DIRECT STEAM SERVICE between BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

In accordance with the above the steam ship ASIE, Captain Lapeirere, will be despatched from Bombay about the 15th December next, and will be followed, at intervals of five weeks time, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all transit fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 30	£ 22-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 60	£ 36

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 9th November, 1869.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship CITY OF AMOY, from Glasgow, are requested to send Boats alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Murdoch without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 11th November, 1869.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship ANAZI, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Hellman without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 11th November, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship LOUISA from London, are requested to send Boats for their respective goods without delay, failing which all Packages so soon as ready will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain H. Schweitzer will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship Louisa.

Bombay, 15th November, 1869.

NOTICES.

DENTISTRY.

MR. MAGNUS IRVIN, Dentist, having arrived in Bombay, is prepared to practice his Profession in all its branches.

Hours of attendance, 10 to 5.

Patients attended at their own Residences by appointment.*

Rampart Row, adjoining the Post Office.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON,
successors to
Messrs. DIXON AND Co.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS, ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS.
manufacturers of
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS, PUMPS, TANKS,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

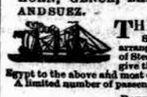
N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; American Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. B. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, Captain Craddock, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 29th November.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NERBUDDA COAL and IRON COMPANY (Limited.)

Subscribed Capital Rs. 25,00,000 (£250,000).

Head Offices, 25A Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

MINES and WORKS at Chota Jubbulpore, Central Provinces.

Contingent upon the approaching completion of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Jubbulpore to within a short distance of the Collieries, the undersigned is prepared to enter into CONTRACTS for the SUPPLY of STEAM, HOUSE, or BURNABLE COAL, of a superior quality, any quantities up to and at the rate of 150,000 maunds per mensem.

By order,
N. WOLLASTON,
Acting Manager, N. C. & I. Company, Limited.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—TENDERS are INVITED for the CONTRACT for the CARTAGE of GOODS and PARCELS between Nassick Station and Nassick Town, for conveyance by rail.

The Contract to be for six months certain, from an early day in January to be fixed by the undersigned, and to continue until three months' notice is given by either party to terminate it.

A formal agreement will have to be executed between the parties, and a deposit must be placed in the hands of the Company for the proper performance of the Contract. The amount of the deposit will be named by the undersigned when the tender is accepted.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Contract for Carting Agency, Nassick," to be addressed to the undersigned, must be deposited in this Office not later than 12 noon on the 1st December next.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Acting Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 16th Nov. 1869.

REQUIRED, about February or March next, BUSINESS PREMISES in the Fort, on the Ground Floor, with Godowns, and if with one large upper-room preferred. State situation, size of premises, and monthly rent, by letter only to S. C., Office of this paper.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE,
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have secured the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, and that they will THIS DAY OPEN FIRST-CLASS REFRESHMENT and BILLIARD ROOMS in those Premises, where Hot-chops, Steaks and Oysters, &c., &c., will be served up at a minute's notice. The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room will be on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

JEWANJEE & Co.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
(Extractum Carnis Liebig.)

Imported by every OVERLAND MAIL at the following REDUCED RATES.

	1 oz. bottle.	8oz. jars.	4oz. jars.	½ lb. jars.	1 lb. jars.
Cash	Rs. 1-4	Rs. 2-0	Rs. 3- 6	Rs. 6- 0	Rs. 12-0
Credit	1-8	2-4	3-12	7- 8	

CAUTION.—The public are recommended to the use of this the ONLY preparation AUTHORISED to bear its name by the Inventor, BARON LIEBIG, as there are sold others of inferior strength and quality, whose effect will but disappoint the purchaser.

Traders and large Consumers can be supplied on liberal terms by the

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co (Limited).

FOR SALE, PAINTED IRON HOOPS for COTTON BALES, and McCOMB'S PATENT ARROW TIES. Apply to REMINGTON & Co.

AUCTION SALE of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS and PORCELAIN WARES, a DOG CART, HORSE and HARNESS complete, &c., &c., at the Marine Lines Esplanade.

On FRIDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at his Residence, in the Marine Lines, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, chiefly Blackwood furniture, such as dining, round, pier, lady's work, writing, camp, washing and dressing tables; conversation and Cleopatra couches; drawing room, easy and other chairs; chiffoniers, teapoys, sideboards, screen, iron and blackwood four posts bedstead, wardrobes and gown pegs, chest of drawers, hanging and table argand lamps, English Brussels carpet, and table ornaments, &c.

At 3 P.M.

An English-built dog cart with a serviceable flea-bitten grey horse and harness complete.

No catalogue, and the property is now on view.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.

Bombay, 16th November, 1869.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTIES.

On WEDNESDAY the 24th November, at 3 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 30th day of August 1867, by order of the Mortgagee, Bama Peerally Bahalooljee, on account and risk of the Mortgagors, Tatia bin Gumnajee Scorvay and Wittoba bin Gumnajee Scorvay, all those two pieces or parcels of land or Fazendaree ground, with the messuages, tenements or other dwelling-houses, built thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the south side of the Bellasis road, in the sub-district of Mazagon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Nos. 76 and 77, containing by admeasurement 40 feet in length and 31 feet in breadth or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: on or towards the east by the house of Lukumon Matrajee Patell, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, towards the north by the house of Bhuvana Ghatee, towards the south by the range of Mallabs.

At 4 P.M. on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or Fazendaree ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house built thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the south side of Oomercady Pacadity Row, in the subdistrict of Bhoolcshwar, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 63, containing by admeasurement 71 feet in length and twenty-five in breadth or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by the house of Hureebs Dhoobee, towards the west by the house of Mahadjee Bajee, on or towards the north by public passage, on or towards the south by Oomercady Pacady Cross Lane.

Private offers for the same will also be received by the undersigned, at their office, in Hummum Street, No. 9, where all further particulars may be learnt.

HEERALALL & Co.

Bombay, 16th November, 1869.

WANTED.

WANTED, a BAND MASTER for H. M.'s 23rd Regiment Bombay Native Light Infantry, must be a German or Foreigner, and have had charge of a military band for at least 5 years. Terms Rs. 150 a month and quarters, or Rs. 175 without quarters. Reference, post paid, to be made to the Band President, 23rd Regiment Bombay N. L. I., Poona.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the TOP FLOOR of a House No. 4, in Meadow Street, over Mrs. Hern's Millinery Establishment, suitable for Residence or Offices, with the use of a Cook-room on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

NOTICE.—TO BE LET, from 15th November, 1869, an upper storied AIRY HOUSE, No. 75, on Malabar Hill, now occupied by Dr. H. Veale. For particulars apply to Mr. ANUNDRAO BHASKERJI, at the Small Cause Court, Bombay, Esplanade.

9th November, 1869.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ISAAC BROWN,
SHIP and HOUSE PLUMBER, PAINTER, GLAZIER, GASFITTER, BELL HANGER, PAPER HANGER, and GENERAL DECORATOR.
ZINC AND TIN WORKER,
COPPERSMITH WORK
AND BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS UNDERTAKEN.

All orders punctually attended to on the most favourable terms

Office No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Royal Hotel, Fort,

Works carried on No. 26, A. Grant Road.

NOTICES.

MRS. GAYETTY'S IMPROVED MEDICATED PAPER for family use, in which are combined the best known remedies for and preventives of Hemorrhoids. Price per packet, Cash Rs. 1-8; Credit Rs. 1-12.

AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SCOTCH DINNER.

30TH NOVEMBER, 1869.

Intending SUBSCRIBERS are requested to SEND their NAMES to the HONORARY SECRETARY, 30, Meadow Street.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.

We have THIS DAY REMOVED our BUSINESS from 1 Hummum Street to 9 Church Gate Street, the same house that the Government Telegraph Department has occupied for the last three years.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

1st November, 1869.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—The UNDERSIGNED are prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of COAL to the above Company at their premises, Colaba. The Tenders must state the quality of Coals offered, and be addressed under cover to the undersigned before the 17th instant. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co., Managers

Bombay, 23, Apollo Street, 10th November, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having SUSPENDED PAYMENT in accordance with a Telegram received from Head Office, London, PREMIA payable at this Branch will still CONTINUE to be RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator authorised by the Court of Chancery to receive the same, but such Premia will be refunded on 1st January 1870 should re-construction or arrangements with another Company be not carried out.

By order of Directors,
D. McL. SLATER, Secretary,
For Provisional Liquidator.

Bombay, 19th August, 1869.

REDUCTION of 25 per cent. on MILNER'S SAFES.—MILNER'S SAFES, STRONG ROOM DOORS, &c., are the best and cheapest safeguards against fire and thieves. A liberal discount allowed to the Trade.

Price lists, drawings, etc., can be had from

A. J. KINLOCH & Co.,
Agents for Thomas Milner & Co.

RE CULLIANJEE LUDHA, Deceased.—NOTICE is hereby given, that by an order of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp, made on the 15th day of October, 1869, LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the ESTATE and EFFECTS of the above-named CULLIANJEE LUDHA, deceased, were ordered to issue to NAVIBAI, widow of the said deceased; and all persons who are indebted to, or have any property belonging to the said Estate are hereby required forthwith to pay and deliver the same, respectively, to said Navibai, widow, in Hornby Row, No. 40, within the Fort of Bombay.—Dated this 23rd day of October, 1869.

RIMINGTON, HORE, AND LANGLEY,
Attorneys to Nairbai, widow.

THE BOMBAY TRADING and BANKING ASSOCIATION, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of November, 1869, at 3 P.M., the following CLAIMS of this Association will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at Messrs. MENESSE & Co.'s Auction-Rooms, No. 8, in Hummum Street, either separately or together, in such parcels as the Liquidators shall, prior to the commencement of the Sale, determine, and on conditions to be then and there declared:—

Claim on the Estate of Bomanjee Framjee Cama, who lately traded at Bombay under the name, style, and firm of B. F. Cama Sons & Co.

Do. on do. of Bomanjee Framjee Cama & Co. of London.
Do. on do. of Messrs. James Barber & Co. of London.
Do. on do. under Act XXVIII. of 1865 of Limjee Manockjee of Bombay.
Do. on do. of Purbhoobhoy Hurgovundass, who lately traded at Bombay in partnership with Nagurbhoy Hurgovundass as Purbhoobhoy Nagurbhoy, an Insolvent.
Do. on do. of Hurridass Narronjee, an Insolvent.
Do. on do. of Cursetjee Nusserwanjee, who lately traded at Bombay as Visram Kessowjee, an Insolvent.
Do. on do. of Framjee Bomanjee, Broker, an Insolvent.
Do. on do. of Cursetjee Pallonjee Nicholson, an Insolvent.
Do. on do. of A. B. Collett, an Insolvent.
Do. on do. of Rustomjee Merwanjee Narielwalla, an Insolvent.
Do. on do. of Dinshaw Ardaseer Davur, an Insolvent.
Do. on do. of Limjee Dinshaw Davur, an Insolvent.

Further particulars and conditions of Sale, including full particulars of the several claims to be sold, comprising therein a statement of Dividends received and expected to be received, may be obtained at the Office of Messrs. Hoare, Cleveland, and Pelly, Graham's Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. of every day except Sunday until the day of Sale.—Dated this 9th day of November, 1869.

COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Manager for the Liquidators.

THOMPSON and COMPANY,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

And a large stock of other sundries.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. Jeewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

THE POONA HOTEL.
(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)
BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

JEWANJEE & Co.

Poona, 1st July, 1869.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.
(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to Sojourners and Residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home," has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the Rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.

The Proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificate granted by Lord Strathnairn, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., late Commander-in-Chief in India.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Framjee.

(Signed.) Hugh Rose.

Certificate granted by Lord Napier of Magdala, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive. (Signed.) R. Napier.

Certificate granted by Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Moore.

I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial.

(Signed.) R. B. Moore.

Colonel and Mrs. Turner remained at the Clarendon Hotel for 5 days and found it very quiet and well conducted, the Proprietor most obliging.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1849,
in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of Messrs. GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of their business, they can offer better terms and better value than their competitors in Bombay.

CHAMPAGNES.

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

		Qts.	Pts.
MAGNUMS, Finest Dry	Labelled	Rs. 74	0
FINEST DRY Sparkling, Gold Foil,	„	Qts. „ 36	0 Rs. 19 8
FINE SPARKLING, Silver Foil,	„	„ 32	0 „ 17 8
GOOD SPARKLING for Ball purposes,	Silver Foil	„ 27	0 „ 14 8

GERMAN WINES.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

	Qts.	Pts.
NONPAREIL SPARKLING HOCK and MOSELLE, Gold Foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	0 19 8
SPARKLING HOCK and MUSCATEL MOSELLE, Silver foil	„ 32	0 17 8
MOSELLE, Still, MARCOBRUNNER	„ 34	0 ...
„ „ BRAUNBERGER	„ 25	0 ...
HOCK, „ JOHANNISBERGER	„ 42	0 17 0
„ „ FORSTER TRAMINER	„ 34	0 ...
„ „ RUDESHEIMER	„ 26	0 14 0
„ „ HOCHEIMER	„ 23	0 12 8

CLARETS.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1—CHATEAU LATOUR or MOUTON. Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30	0 Rs. 16 0 per doz.
CHATEAU RAUZAN, Black capsule,	„ 25	0 „ 14 0
CHATEAU LEOVILLE, Blue capsule,	„ 22	0 „ 12 0
CHATEAU PALMER, Blue capsule,	„ 22	0 „ 12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE, Yellow capsule,	„ 18	8 „ 10 8
ST. JULIEN, Green capsule,	„ 17	0 „ 10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac), Red capsule,	„ 15	8 „ 9 0
MEDOC, White capsule,	„ 13	8 ...
SAUTERNE, Red capsule,	„ 22	0 „ 12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

CHAMBERTIN, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32	0 Rs. 17 0
NUITS, ditto	„ 26	0 ...
MACON, ditto	„ 21	0 ...
CHABLIS, ditto	„ 22	0 ...

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

COGNAC, superior, very Old Pale, Black capsule	Rs. 32	
COGNAC, superior, Old Pale, Yellow capsule	„ 28	
COGNAC, Pale, White capsule	„ 25	
RUM, superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	Do.	„ 22
GIN, London Old Tom, 1st quality	Do.	„ 21
WHISKY, 1st quality, Irish	Do.	„ 23
„ „ Scotch	Do.	„ 21
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	Do.	„ 21

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for Tropical Consumption.

(Our own Brand.)

	Rs.	as.
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	5	8
YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18	8
BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate	22	0
BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate	22	0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light Gold color, Nutty and Dry	22	0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale	28	0
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32	0
MARSALA, Virgin Pale	15	8
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage)	33	0

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	Rs. 36	0
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity	„ 30	0
BLACK SEAL, a Dessert Wine—mature	„ 24	8 14 0
RED SEAL—a good quality Wine	„ 18	0 10 8

LIQUEURS,
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

The finest: cheap French imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACAO, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
MARASCHINO DE ZARA	„ 40	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	„ 20	—

We take shipping orders for Wines in Wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon

MESSRS, on comparing our quotations with London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them as economically from our Bombay Godowns as from London houses direct, while our Stocks afford much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed very liberal discount and credit.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by J. B. Drayton and Co.

4 dozen quarts	Rs. 22
8 „ pints	26

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by The London and Burton Co., Limited.

4 dozen quarts	Rs. 22
8 do. pints	26

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

BEER and STOUT.

BASS' BEER, bottled by CAMERON and SAUNDERS.

In Quarts ..... at Rs. 6 per doz.
In Pints ..... „ 4 „

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by FRIEND.

In Quarts ..... at Rs. 6 per doz.
In Pints ..... „ 4 „

Taking a whole Cask of 8 doz. Pints or 4 doz. Quarts, the price is reduced to Rs. 5-12 for Quarts and Rs. 3-8 for Pints—Cash.

9, Hummum Street. J. NEUBERG.

CLARET.

Just received ex "Amiral Juriea de la Graviére"

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady, without any material change.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct.	Agra Bank	115
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1550
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	612½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	200
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,550
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	340
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
37,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	135
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,765
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	1,010
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	640
3,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	198
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Managon Land	1,260
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Fort Canning	360

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	35 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,300
200	2,000	1,400	100 do.	Allurt Co. Kurrachee	650
250	3,000	850	60 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	525
...	12,000	14,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,600
200	2,000	all	37 1/2 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,075
200	500	all	93 1/2 do.	Do. New	525
500	1,888	all	80 do.	Colaba Press Co.	8,600
300	2,000	all	...	Dnyan Indhu Press Co.	1,100
150	3,500	all	1000 p.c.	Fort Press Co.	9,800
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,100
200	5,000	all	246 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,150
1000	5,000	2,000	100 p.c.	Kurrachee Press Co.	820
2,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	250
125	2,500	all	350 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	3,000
220	2,000	750	200 p.c.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,100
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,625

(* Per share for the half-year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£ 6	43.10.3	do.	Do.	...
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£15	190.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	195

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	820
500	2,500	all	90 p.c.	Alliance Spinning	1,080
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
300	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United	735
800	500	all	...	Broach Mills	250
300	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	2,000
750	2,000	all	15 p.c.	Carnac Eastern	1,370
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	715
2,800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,270
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,375

(* For the half year.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

7,000	2,500	1,500	135 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	810
4,000	50	all	...	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	33
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	265

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	50	Jan. '36	Bank of Bombay	50
25	134	...	Do. China	5½
200	25	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank	5
...	...	...	East India Bank's	15—16
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	63	May '67	Royal Bank	12
130	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	9

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,250	1,750	Nov. '66	Bank Bay Co.	595
3,600	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100
5,000	2,400	...	Bombay Ship Co.	100

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolas	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-10
Gold Dust 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196-9

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113
Five per cent.	103
Four per cent.	94
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	105
15 years' Debenture Loans	109 nl
10 years' do. do	109½
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	106
Do. Do. Market Rate	105

CALCUTTA.—11TH NOVEMBER, 1869.

Government Securities.—The market was flat; only some small pieces of 4 per cents. sold at Rs. 94-0 and 94-2 or 6 to 5-14 discount, and pieces of Rs. 2,000 and 1,000 of 5 per cents. of 1856-57, at Rs. 108 and 108-2. Some Public Works 5 per cents. were bought for orders at Rs. 103.

In shares, the following transactions were reported:—

Bank of Bengal Shares several lots of 2, 4, 5 and 6 at Rs. 1,535.

Port Canning Land, Investment, &c., Co.'s shares at Rs. 357½ and 355.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 16.

Gaye, Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.
Murray, Major, G-14th Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.
Greenhill, Doctor, G-14th Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.
Knox, Lieutenant, G-14th Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.
Hornbarth, Lieutenant, 2nd Regiment C. I. Horse, on sick leave, from Madras.
Purvis, Captain, 9th Brigade Royal Artillery, on duty, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 16.

Murray, Major, G-14th Royal Artillery, on duty, to Woolwich.
Greenhill, Doctor, G-14th Royal Artillery, on duty, to Woolwich.
Knox, Lieutenant, G-14th Royal Artillery, on duty, to Woolwich.
Aitken, Colonel, Royal Artillery, Inspector General of Ordnance, on duty, to Poona.
Bally, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, B-3rd Battalion H. C., to join, to Ellichpoor.
Gaitskell, Captain, 106th Light Infantry, on duty, to England.
Moore, Lieutenant Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General, on leave, to Poona.
Boyne, Lieutenant, 49th Regiment, to join, to Deesa.
Lynch, Brigadier General, Staff, to join, to Deesa.
Sillifant, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, to join, to Allahabad.
Kendall, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, to ——.
Longden, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, to England.
Fleming, Captain, 95th Regiment, on sick leave, to England.
Purvis, Captain, 9th Brigade Royal Artillery, to join, to Kirkee.
Twiss, Brevet Major, 9th Brigade Royal Artillery, to join, to Secundrabad.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By Brigadier-General T. Addison, C.B., Commanding P. D. A.
Poona, 13th November, 1869.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave:—

Captain Rudd, H.M.'s 59th Regiment, for 3 days, from the 3rd instant, to remain at Mahableshwur, on medical certificate.

Captain Fleming, H.M.'s 95th Regiment, for 30 days, from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate, for the purpose of obtaining a final certificate to England.

BOMBAY ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Poona, 15th November, 1869.

Para 2 of Sec XXXI of the Standing Orders of Native Infantry is hereby cancelled.

Recruits unlikely to become efficient soldiers should be brought forward at the annual inspections, and will be disposed of in accordance with article 127, page 832, Jameson's Code.

With reference to G G O No 1232 of 8th instant, No 1143, Private William Minnie, 59th Foot, is transferred to the unattached list, with effect from 8th November 1869, under the provisions of G G O No 666 of 1869.

The following order is confirmed:—Dated 9th Oct. By the Officer Commanding, Wing 2nd Queen's, Bombay, appointing Ensign Montgomery at act as A-Quartel, and Lieutenant Blythe as Quarter Master to the wing, with effect from 8th idem.

The transfer of Ensign C C Budd, from 24th Foot, has been cancelled. Dated 9th October 1869.

The following transfers are ordered in the Subordinate Medical Department, British Troops Branch:—Apothecary Angel, No 27, from 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, to Head Quarters 9th Brigade Royal Artillery.

Assistant Apothecary A Khan, No 74, from G Battery 14th Brigade Royal Artillery to A Battery E Brigade Royal Horse Artillery.

3rd Class Hospital Assistant Khushuna, No 536, from 14th Brigade Royal Artillery to Head Quarters 9th Brigade Royal Artillery.

3rd Class Hospital Assistant Rama Nair, No 534, from E Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, Kirkee, to C Battery E Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, vice A S Decosta, deceased.

3rd Class Hospital Assistant Yacob Daniel, No 568, from G Battery 14th Brigade, to E Brigade Royal Horse Artillery.

Hospital Apprentice J W Smith (No 900) from E Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, to 82nd Foot, Aden.

Transfer of Hospital Apprentice D. B. Fonseca (No 808) ordered in G G O No 626, 28th ultimo, is cancelled

Extract from G G O No 1232 of 8th instant, for 3rd Dragoon Guards, opposite the name of Hospital Apprentice Hurst, read 3rd Hussars.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—16TH NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.	Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 13s. 0d.	,,
	Myrtle ships & Clyde hulls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	Nominal
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 2 to 4	per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Adolph	Meyer	Hamburg, July 7.
	Str Barrile Frere (s)	Thompson	Bushire, Nov. 1.
	Connemara	Hughes	Mauritius, Oct. 16.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	William Mitchell	Groundwater	London.
	H.M.'s Euphrates (s)	Carnac	Suez.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa.

The ship Decision, Stanhope, bound to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels have to load yesterday:—
Steamer Marialan, for Kurrachee.
Brig Hiate Missanga, for Mozambique.
Steamer Euphrates, for Malabar Coast, Colombo, Galle and Calcutta.

BENGAL.

DEPARTURES—November 11th, ships Timour, Riversdale, Scamp-pore and Roughly.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 20th Nov., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 5 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows:—

Saturday	Nov. 20	Saturday	Dec. 11
,,	,, 27	,,	,, 18
,,	Dec. 4	,,	,, 25

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 26th Nov., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	Nov. 26	Friday	Dec. 24
,,	Dec. 10		

MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN
(FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,)

RESPECTFULLY announces his RETURN to Bombay, and desires to intimate that, owing to his numerous engagements, he will REMAIN for a SHORT TIME longer, and may be consulted at his Residence, PALLONJEE'S ADELPHI HOTEL. The numerous testimonials Mr. M. has received (which have duly appeared in the local papers) are a sufficient guarantee of the success with which he has treated the several cases of hitherto-neglected eye-sight; comments, therefore, on the superiority of his glasses over all others in the Presidency are unnecessary. For the guidance of those who are using pebbles, Mr. M. begs to state—firstly, that if the pebbles are cut against the grain they injure the eyes, and that such defects can only be discovered by Practical Opticians; secondly, if they are not polished on a scientific principle, they are equally injurious to the sight. Mr. M.'s pebbles will be found polished on a principle peculiarly his own, and they will be found specially adapted to the Indian climate. He has a large stock of the above unmounted for those who wish to avail themselves of this rare opportunity of possessing these really superb lenses. Ladies and gentlemen desiring Mr. M.'s attendance at their own residences will be good enough to give him one day's notice.

N. B.—Small Binoculars of great magnifying power, containing 12 lenses instead of six.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.
JOHN CONNON, Esq., Chairman.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

James Arnott, Esq., M.D.	Hamilton Maxwell, Esq.
Thomas Blaney, Esq.	W. Nicol, Esq.
Rev. D. C. Boyd.	J. Rankin, Esq.
J. W. Brown, Esq.	A. F. Shepherd, Esq.
H. D. Dods, Esq.	N. Spencer, Senior, Esq.
D. Graham, Esq.	G. Ramsay Wilson, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq.	Rev. John Wilson, D.D.
Rev. D. Macpherson.	James Windram, Esq.

FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.
Under MR. MACDONALD AND MISS COLLETT.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL.
Under MRS. MACDONALD AND MR. MCAFEE.

Instrumental Music taught in both Schools by HERR SCHMUCK.

It is the object of this Society to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments.

The Fort School has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School reaching up to the Standard prescribed for Matriculation at the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises:—

Holy Scripture.	Geography, Political and
English Grammar and Composition.	Map-Drawing. (Physical.
Writing and Arithmetic.	Algebra and Euclid.
History.	Latin.
	Marathi.

Music, Vocal and Instrumental.
Plain and Fancy Needle-work.

FEES:—First and Second Classes..... Rs. 5 per month.
Third Class ..... ,, 7½ ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes ..... ,, 10 ,,
Four members of a family are charged as three.
Fee for Instrumental Music ..... Rs. 10

BOARDERS.—The greatly increased accommodation secured by the removal of the Teachers' residence to Byculla, has enabled Mr. and Mrs. MACDONALD to make ample provision for the reception of Boarders.

D. C. BOYD,
D. MACPHERSON, } Joint Secretaries.

MR. BARNARD begs to inform the MERCHANTS and BANKERS of Bombay of the ARRIVAL of his CARBONIZED PENS, and that they will shortly be submitted to their notice.

Bombay, 8th November, 1869.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

EDWARDS—October 24th, Mrs. Edwards, wife of Uncovenanted Assistant Resident, Bushire, of a daughter.

IRVINE—November 16th, at No. 5 Grant Buildings, the wife of Mr. J. H. Irvine, H. M.'s Mint, of a son.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

KEMBALL—October 16th, at Queensborough-terrace, Kensington Gardens, the wife of C. G. Kemball, Esq., of a son.

BENGAL.

DEATH.

GOODENOUGH-BAYLY—November 11th, Ethel Goodenough, infant daughter of William Goodenough-Bayly, Assistant Controller, Public Works Accounts.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

ORCHARD—November 5th, at Meerut, the wife of Captain M. Orchard, Bengal Staff Corps, Barrack Master, Meerut Circle, of a son.

DEATH.

ORCHARD—November 5th, at Meerut, Agnes Selina Rebecca, wife of Captain M. Orchard, Bengal Staff Corps, Barrack Master, Meerut Circle.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1869.

THE Indian Transport Service, which is kept up at great expense, does not seem, if we may judge by the complaints brought under our notice, to give much satisfaction to the military officers whose lot it was to pass a fortnight on board between Suez and Bombay. We are always prepared to make considerable abatements from the stories told by travellers anent their grievances, not that we have the least reason to doubt the truthfulness of our information, but because ills that might be easily borne elsewhere are certain to appear more afflicting in tropical seas. And they are more afflicting. Life on board ship, at the best, is not a period of happiness, and life in a trooper, *en route* for Bombay, appears to be fuller of discomforts than usual. It is credibly reported to us, for instance, that an officer, on seeking his berth, found the slops had not been removed for many days; that he had to make the best of a cabin, having a borrowed light; and that the thermometer, in this delightful asylum, rose to 108°. We learn that an officer may sleep on deck, but that no bedding whatever is allowed to be transported to that airy and sacred place. Another, and no slight annoyance is caused by the regulations respecting the morning cup of tea, so refreshing and so needful. It seems that rigid orders prohibit tea in the cabins. Before an officer can obtain a cup he must rise, dress, and present himself in the saloon, where, for the sum of three-pence, the pleasant beverage is supplied. But he must be up and dressed before half-past six. If later than that he gets none. Surely this is totally needless from any point of view. Although the services of the ship's stewards are monopolized by the naval officers, yet the soldiers' servants might, without any infraction of the dignity of the royal navy, be allowed to carry tea to their masters. Perhaps, it is good for the health of the officers that they are allowed only one glass of beer and one pint of sherry, although they may have more beer at the rate of seven-pence a glass; but it is a vexatious rule which compels a man to drink his pint of sherry at dinner, or not at all. We have complaints of the food and the cooking, and we daresay they are neither up to the British standard; Yet, on this section of the list of grievances, knowing how prone men are to quarrel with provisions and cooks, we will not dwell. The grievance involved in the disposal of quarters rests on more solid grounds. It appears that the first persons considered on board at least one of the transports, after the ladies, are the officers of the ship. Gallantry not being quite extinct, the ladies come first, but when they are provided for, the naval gentlemen next look after themselves, and allot to the military men, what are concisely described as "leavings." And this in transports, kept up not for the navy, but the army! Except the military commanding officer, not one other, in the case under notice, was allowed a cabin on the saloon deck. Tommy Atkins, at sea, plays second fiddle in every way to Jack Tar. One thing we are glad to know—that the soldiers, their wives and their children are made really comfortable. This is a redeeming point in favour of the naval management. But even here we find something wrong. Seven children died on board the Jumna. Their mothers suffered from sea-sickness and could no nurse them, and we are led to infer that there was no milk on board wherewith to keep them alive. That is so extraordinary a statement that we feel compelled to set it forth with doubt. Would it not be possible to make the arrangements more reasonable and fair without prejudice to discipline or increase of cost.

PERHAPS it would be asking too much of poor human nature were we to assume that the article in the *Quarterly Review* on "the Byron Mystery" has silenced for ever the calumny, started by Lady Byron, in her old age, and published by Mrs. Beecher Stowe in the prime of her literary life. The extracts we inserted yesterday prove conclusively that lady Byron, at the moment of the separation, could not have believed that Mrs. Leigh was Lord Byron's paramour. It is impossible to conceive that one woman could write in such terms to another if the first believed the second to be infamous. The worst of the calumny, so melo-dramatically dressed up by Mrs. Stowe, was that it threw on Mrs. Leigh's defenders the task of proving a negative; but the publication of these letters affords more ample proof than, under the circumstances, could have been expected Minutely scrutinized, Mrs. Stowe's paper contained only one allegation of any moment—the solemnly-phrased revelation concerning the adulterous intrigue. All the rest of the article consisted of poor and foolish literary criticism, we might say distorted criticism, only equalled in perversity by the speculations of the *Saturday Review*, based on passages raked together, and subjected to extraordinary typographical treatment, to eke out the foul inuendoes of the writer. The letters of Lady Byron to Mrs. Leigh dispose of the central allegation, and all the rest falls within the category of hypothetical rubbish. The wildest blunder is the interpretation put on "Manfred;" because, the least attention to the language and incidents of the drama, would have shown that Astarte perished during some horrible incantation, and that her brother's unending remorse arose from the fact that, by initiating her into his secrets, he had sacrificed her life. The *Quarterly Reviewer* supports this interpretation of the drama, and any one who reads the speeches of Manfred attentively, and the chatter of the servants, when he is dying, will see that it is the correct reading.

The *Saturday Reviewer*, indeed, still holds fast to the Lady Byron-Stowe charge, and thinks it more probable that a woman, of whom he knew nothing, committed a crime, than that another woman who had a strong motive for detraction should have invented the accusation of that crime. Every reviewer to his taste. But when he misrepresents his brother of the *Quarterly* he strays beyond the bounds of taste. For, instance, he makes this assertion:—

"It is, we are told, quite impossible that Lady Byron should have believed in the charge of incest while she was writing to Mrs. Leigh in the terms we have quoted. But as a matter of fact, according to the *Quarterly Reviewer's* own testimony she said that she believed it and expressed this belief to Dr. Lushington and the military man."

The *Quarterly Reviewer* nowhere says that she stated *the* charge to Dr. Lushington. His strongest statement is this:—

What she must have told her parents was more likely to shock and alarm them on her account than what she is asserted to have kept back; we cannot so much as imagine anything that might be told to Dr. Lushington and not been told to them; and when she says in effect that, if the insanity had been established, she would not have resisted a reconciliation on his recovery, she implies that in such a contingency, the specific crime (whatever it was) would not have prevented her from returning to him. The additional information, supplied to Dr. Lushington, did not consist of new facts, that is, of facts new to Lady Byron. It consisted of facts known to her when she first consulted him and kept back till a new light broke in upon her.

Here is no admission that *the* charge was confided to Dr. Lushington, but an argument that what was confided could not have been the charge. So with the military man. Here is what the *Quarterly* says:—

We are informed that the facts, withheld from the father and mother, were communicated to a young military man at the same time; and a second mine was thus charged, with the train laid. The young man becomes old and distinguished; he grows into a high authority; he says nothing; but he shakes his head, like Burleigh in the 'Critic,' and the shake is interpreted by his family and friends to mean something too repulsive to be translated into words.

Why the writer in the *Quarterly* knows nothing except that something was told to a military man!

It is certainly not agreeable to see two women combining for the purpose of slandering a third, long in her grave. It matters little what men or women say of the character of Byron. Pile up on his memory a lofty monument of crime, and you will not deface the splendour of his imagination, or blunt the point of his wit, or dull the edge of his satire, or despoil his poems of their essential beauty, or in any way detract from the greatness of his genius. There have been, unhappily, many bad men of genius, but their badness died with them and their better spirit survived. It is not Byron's character we should care to defend. But Mrs Leigh was not famous, she was not even a "blue;" nobody ever said she was a strong-minded woman, no strong-minded woman has certified to the clearness and depth of her intellect. She had only her good name—a good name that clung to her until this calumny was flung upon it in sheer wantonness, because the irreproachable Mrs. Stowe could neither keep a secret, nor bear that the reproachable Countess Guiccioli should fail to appreciate lady Byron. The really pitiful and sad element in the business is the remorseless fashion in which Lady Byron and Mrs. Stowe deliberately sacrificed the fame of a good woman in order to fasten another blot on the character of a bad man of genius. So that they could hit the memory of Byron, they cared nothing what become of the memory of Mrs. Leigh. The spectacle of this whispering in the dark for years, of this outbreak of blatant publicity, of this hatching of foul calumny by two ladies, certain of a hearing, aimed at the moral life of a third, is revolting to every manly heart. And it is saddening also, for when two such woman set an example of reckless defamation of the dead what are we to expect from ordinary woman-kind? Lady Anne Barnard's diary and lady Byron's note on Moore ought to have shown every one that the cause of separation was a half belief in the insanity of Byron, and an intense incompatibility of temper, character, belief, mode of life. It is charitable to suppose that Lady Byron was herself really insane on the subject during her later days; but no charity can cover the offence of Mrs. Stowe, whose womanly instincts ought to have saved her from committing a savage crime against the defenceless and the dead.

THE "Englishman" understands that there is no foundation for the rumour that Mr. George Dickson is about to return to India.

MR. W. H. GLADSTONE, who, the telegrams state, has been appointed a Lord of the Treasury, is a son of the Premier, and entered Parliament as member for Chester.

COLONEL E. P. LYNCH, K. L. S., Bombay Infantry, has been appointed a Brigadier-General on the establishment, in succession to Brigadier-General Taylor, deceased. Colonel Lynch proceeded to Deesa yesterday, to take command of the Deesa Field Brigade.

THE "Poona Observer" understands that Colonel Addison has taken up the matter of the late fracas between the military and police, and that he intends to institute enquiries into the conduct of the police on the occasion, and have the guilty parties punished.

A CALCUTTA paper criticises with a free hand the performances of the Opera Company that has gone to that city. Specimen:—it tells us that Signora Peroni, one of the performers, has a nose *un peu retroussé*. Some additional particulars about the cosmetics she uses, whether her hair and teeth are genuine, and on other similar points, would, no doubt, be relished by many readers.

"WE regret to hear," says the "Poona Observer" of yesterday, "that Colonel McLeod, commanding the 2nd Grenadiers, N. I. Regiment, at Sattara, has met with a severe accident, having been thrown from his horse when riding up to Mahableshwur, and suffered a compound fracture of the arm. By the latest accounts we hear that it was feared that amputation would be necessary, but we trust that this may not prove correct."

"THE pig-sticking at Ghurmuktesur, in which His Excellency the Governor General took part, did not," says the "Delhi Gazette," "pass off without accidents. Major F. W. Dunbar, District Superintendent of Police at Meerut, broke his collar-bone; and Captain the Hon'ble A. Stewart, Adjutant of the A. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, and of the Royal Artillery, was thrown from his horse and severely shaken. The Viceroy also received a kick in the leg from one of the horses, but no serious injury."

"CAPTAIN STEWART, who is a younger son of the Earl of Galloway, has," says the "Delhi Gazette," "been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Lord Mayo during the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh. This is the third Governor General of India to whom he has acted as Aide-de-Camp, an office for which he is well known to possess the special qualifications of a handsome person, refined manners, extensive reading, large knowledge of the world, and, of course, familiarity with the usages of the best society. Captain Stewart served in the expedition to China in 1860, and was present at Sinho, Tangku, the actions near Tangchow, and the surrender of Pekin, for which he received the medal and clasp."

GOOD NEWS FOR THE ARMY.

WE understand, on the best authority, that the suspension of the promotion from Colonel to Major-General has been withdrawn; and that the Duke of Argyll has requested the Duke of Cambridge to take the requisite steps for the immediate promotion of the six senior Colonels to the rank of Major-General. This is good news, and we have some reason to believe that the next mail will bring the welcome facts in the *London Gazette*.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 2ND NOV., AFT.

Fair Dhollera, August shipment, (ship named) was quoted at Liverpool to-day 9¾d.

There is less doing in the Manchester market, and prices are quite unchanged.

The sum of £160,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, 3RD NOVEMBER.

Mr. W. H. Gladstone has been appointed Lord of the Treasury.

An outrage has taken place at Belturbert, in Ireland, resulting in one person being killed and several wounded.

Latest advices from Spain state, that 141 Deputies have engaged to vote for the Duke of Genoa and 63 against him. General Prim is confident of carrying the election.

The Transport Serapis has arrived at Portsmouth.

THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Legislative Council met yesterday morning, (November 12) for the first time this season in Calcutta. Messrs. Chapman and Bullen Smith took the usual oaths. No Native members were present: including the President, only ten took their seats. Mr. Strachey occupied Mr. Maine's corner, with the Legislative Secretary at his elbow, and between the latter and the Lieutenant-Governor was a gap of empty chairs. The Council sat for about an hour, more than fifty minutes of which were occupied in panegyrics on Mr. Maine. The President sketched his career; his early reputation as a classical scholar, his Professorship at Cambridge, and his appointment, seven years ago, to the Council as legal member. During the seven years, two hundred and nine Acts had been passed, most of them Mr. Maine's own measures; many of them fashioned by his hand—measures concerning trade, politics, and affecting society in every possible way. He had, in one, even, steady stream of legislation, dealt with land tenures, criminal laws, codes of procedure, commercial principles, marriage laws, divorce, and European vagrancy. His departure had been deeply regretted by his colleagues, as his experience would have yearly grown more valuable both in the Executive and Legislative Councils, and more especially as the country was now emerging from what might be called discretionary Government, needing, more than ever, the lucid laws scientifically arranged, so many of which Mr. Maine had given to the country. The majority of the two hundred and nine Acts, which had been passed during Mr. Maine's period of office, had been intended to meet the demands of progress under circumstances not likely to be found in existence in other countries; but many of them were unequalled for their lucidity, arrangement, and philosophical soundness, not only by the statutes of England, but by the laws of foreign countries. His services were not confined to legislation; he was invaluable in the Executive Council; and he had also displayed the erudition and accomplishments of the writer of "Ancient Law" in his position as Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University. He possessed rare eloquence, and presented to his colleagues in Council his originality of thought, and his cogent and impartial reasoning, in the most pleasing forms possible. The same eloquence characterised his addresses at the convocations of the Calcutta University, addresses, which, thanks to the medium of the press, had been deservedly preserved. Many of his measures had been freely discussed by the press and the public. Several of them had been disapproved of, but in admiring the ability and power of acquisition brought to bear on everything he undertook, there had always been unanimity. His University addresses, his speeches in Council, and his minutes on manifold subjects, had gained him that distinction which his early career had predicted, and which his colleagues now had pleasure in acknowledging. It was gratifying that Mr. Maine had not left India, as too many unfortunately have left it, unfit for a further career in England. He was ignorant of Mr. Maine's future intentions, but whether in the Senate or in the Indian Council, or on the Bench, he would always have the hearty wishes of his colleagues for his future welfare and happiness. Added to these wishes was one, that his long experience would continue to be utilized in serving India.

Mr. Cowie followed with a few remarks. He had sat with Mr. Maine in Council under the Presidentship of three Viceroys, and could testify to the eloquence which had often delighted and instructed the Council. The Banking and Commercial communities had been greatly indebted to him for many measures (several of which the Hon'ble Member named) and he hoped that the practical ability displayed here, and the experience gained in this country, would continue to serve the latter in England. Mr. Strachey, Sir Henry Durand, and Mr. Noble Taylor also spoke; the former at some length. He considered that the prevalent idea that the theorist, the profound master of jurisprudence, is never likely to prove a good practical law-maker, had been utterly refuted in the case of the distinguished English scholar, and Indian legislator who, until very lately, had been their colleague. Mr Maine had remarked in one of his addresses, as Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, that law was but common sense, necessarily embodied in the best technical forms, and a better definition he could not apply to the laws that Mr. Maine had from time to time introduced. His practical ability and sound statesmanship been displayed likewise in the Executive Council. Under the unfortunate constitution of that body the public was unacquainted with the share taken by particular ministers in counselling, promoting, amending, or protesting against certain measures. Many of Mr. Maine's services in the Council had never been brought to light, although his advice had been invariably sought and appreciated, and his impartial and original mode of treating subjects, and his cheerful labours highly respected. He hoped with His Excellency that the Indian experience Mr. Maine had acquired would bear fruit either in Senate or in Council. There were questions—notably land questions—now arising in England, which would attract minds delighting in solving perplexities, lucidly arranging facts and arguments, and bringing to bear on them the light of legal philosophy. In company with that light Mr. Maine might bring to bear on such subjects the experience acquired here, for the accumulated labours of Indian statesmen might at this moment prove of immense aid to English statesmen in many of the difficulties by which they have been beset. Sir Henry Durand, referring to the high estimation in which Mr. Maine had been held by his colleagues in the Executive Council, alluded particularly to the invaluable assistance he had rendered in questions of international law under three administrations—that of Lord Elgin, Sir John Lawrence, and the present. They were incessantly occurring, and were of a most delicate nature. They were not—as might be the case in Europe—questions between two powers equal in strength; they arose between powers, on one of which the other or others depended, and the points to be determined were frequently of extreme delicacy. Mr. Maine had invariably been consulted in such cases, and his views had always proved sound. Mr. Noble Taylor, as senior member present, added a few remarks, after which the following resolution was recorded:—"That this Council entertain a high sense of the long, faithful, and valuable services of the Hon. H. S. Maine, and express regret for his departure, and hearty wishes for his future welfare and happiness."

Mr. Strachey then moved for "leave to introduce a Bill to enhance the price of salt in the Presidency of Fort Saint George, and the duty on salt in the Presidency of Bombay." The Government of India, he explained, while at Simla, had issued an ordinance raising the duty on salt, for reasons which at the time had been set forth.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

MURREE, 15th, 6 P.M.—Office closed.
MUSSOORIE, 15th, 6 P.M.—Office closed this day.
KUSSOWLIE, 15th, 6 P.M.—Office closed this day.
NYNEE TAL 15th, 3-30 P.M.—Office closed.
KURRACHEE, 16th, 11-45 A.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Tournah. Persian line interrupted beyond Teheran. Latest dates, from Great Britain, via Turkey, 7th Nov., 1-45 P.M.; via Russia, Service, 12th Nov., 11-3 P.M. Private, 5th Nov., 3-50 P.M.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock this evening:—

United Kingdom, via Russia, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Nov.
Continent of Europe, via Russia, 9th and 10th Nov.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 15th to 8 P.M. of the 16th November is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	6 16	0 2
,, Calcutta	6 54	1 0
,, Madras	9 5	0 40

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
For Manuel DeSouza, pensioner, from Compta.
For Merwanjee Hecrajee, from Jowrah.
For Kursondass, Homajee Street, from London.
For Amertheen, Minty Bazar, from Bangalore.
For Cowasedass Chethurbujoodass, care of Baloojee Teress, from Madras.
For Coonooportha Candry Hadjee Mandivie, from Cannanore.
For Vepanjee Hartany, from Calicut.
For Dulsookram Hookumchund, from Calcutta.
For E. Pout, from Calcutta.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.—9TH NOV.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS and the Hon'ble SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

SHOCKING MURDER OF A COURTEZAN.

THE QUEEN VS. MEGOONDA BIN PARAPA.

AT a Court of Criminal Sessions, held at Belgaum, before Mr. C. F. H. Shaw, Session Judge, Megoonda bin Parapa, aged twenty-five years, by occupation a weaver, committed for trial by Mr. H. J. Stokes, full power magistrate in the district of Belgaum, was charged with the murder of one Yemani, in causing her death by stabbing her in the stomach with a knife on the 7th September 1869.

The Session Judge, in giving judgment, said—It is in evidence that about twenty days before the 5th September last, the prisoner at the bar, Megoonda, brought from Munode a courtezan, named Yemani, and lodged her in the house of one Shivaka, next to his uncle's house in Byl Hungul, where he kept her as his mistress. They do not appear to have excited any attention of the Byl Hungul residents (indeed, Yemani had been so short a time in this town, supposing differences had existed, they could hardly, so soon, have broken out afresh) until towards daybreak of Wednesday the 7th September, when the cries of Yemani awoke Shivaka and Megoonda's uncle, who lived next door. On going to see what was the matter, Apadya deposes that he found the room dark, and on addressing Yemani, she said she had been stabbed by Megoonda, who had made off. Apadya went to his house to get a lighted lamp. In the meantime, Shivaka also went to Yemani's room, a screened portion of the purrus of her house. Whilst going there, Megoonda pushed aside Shivaka and left the room. As soon as Apadya and Shivaka returned, they examined the person of Yemani, and found she had been stabbed in the abdomen, and a mass of intestines protruded from the wound. Apadya at once sent Shivaka to call the patel, and went outside the house, at the door of which, his nephew, Megoonda, was standing. The two sat down and smoked quietly, awaiting the arrival of the patel. On the arrival of Dyam Naik, patel, with a jury, the wound of Yemani was examined, and a report of her condition reduced into writing. Yemani was asked what had become of the knife, and she said she had wrested it from Megoonda's hand and thrown it into Apadya's house. A search was instituted but without success. On this, the patel, who had previously sent Megoonda to the chowree (police station), called him back and interrogated him, when he showed where the knife was and himself took it from the tiles of the roof of the house. No blood stains indicated this knife was the instrument used, and the patel demanded explanation, which Megoonda said he had wiped the knife with a brush, and showed the brush, the blood stains on which confirmed his tale. Megoonda was then sent to the cutcherry at Sumpgaum. After his departure, the subordinate magistrate of Sumpgaum arrived and promptly took the deposition of Yemani. She therein explained the cause of the dispute which has cost her life. She says, Megoonda had promised her some gold ornaments at the Gunpati feast, and she asked for them. Megoonda said he would give them at his leisure; words ensued; and Megoonda kicked her severely on the groin. The poor woman complained of great pain in that region, when Megoonda, extinguishing the lamp, said he would rub the part, but, instead of doing so, stabbed her. The cause of Yemani's death is clearly shown, by the civil surgeon, to be the stab from the wound. The intestines in a man's, the size of a cocoanut, protruded; mortification supervened; and the end was inevitable. The evidence of Apadya, the uncle of Megoonda, was given in a most affecting manner, and no particle of doubt exists as to Megoonda being the man who occasioned the death of Yemani. (The Session Judge here made some remarks on the want of proper arrangements, on the part of the police, in respect to the making over of injured people to the hospital at Belgaum.)

The Court, concurring with the assessors, found the accused guilty of the offence and sentenced him to death.

The High Court, on a review of the case, confirmed the sentence passed upon the accused.

THE REDUCTIONS IN THE POLICE.

IT is understood that the proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department on the 16th of October, will be reconsidered, and that the order will be modified. It seemed to us incredible, from the first, that so gross an act of injustice could be persisted in. There was no accusation against any one of the victims. It had simply been determined that a more economical policy must be adopted, and, as a consequence, that those considered supernumeraries must "walk the plank." It may now be confidently anticipated that they will all be provided for in other departments *as soon as their pay in the Police Department ceases.—Delhi Gazette.*

DEATH OF THE MAHARANA OF KOTE.

(*Guzerat Mitra.*)

THE Maharana of Kote, Bhugwatsungji, has expired. Like many other native principalities, Kote has always been a picture of disgraceful contests between various cliques which are so much as form the sinews of such a state. Once he was pressed to accept an issue as his successor, which the Maharana had altogether to discard, and who may now likely raise his claim to the gadee. On another occasion, and during the latter part of his life, it was fiercely contended that the pregnancy now borne by the Rani is not by him, which question, we think, has been settled by the Maharana having, previous to his death, declared to the British authorities in favour of the Rani. The Maharana is not reported to have passed quite an agreeable life for being intellectually incompetent, and mild and credulous in disposition, the karbharis, conspired with certain ranees, continually preyed upon his resources, and helped to bring his administration into disgrace. Soon after the news of his death, Mr. Ritchie repaired to the State, securing the possession of all that was necessary to secure. We might now conclude some better hopes for Kote.

VIZIANAGRAM RACES, 1869.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER.

THE GREAT NORTHERN HANDICAP.—1¼ Mile.

The Templar's blk. w. c. Zouave, 10st. 6lbs. (Tyrrell)... 1
H. H. The Maharajah's ch. w. g. Dirk Hatterick, 9st. 5lbs. (Walsh) 2
Mr Dawlish's ch.c.m. Silvertail, 10st. 2lbs. (Hastings) 4
Mr. Morey's ch. w. g. Beckonin, 10st. 7lbs. (Calton) 3
Time—2m. 56s.

Won by a short length, but with ease.

THE DESERT HANDICAP.—2 Miles.

Mr. Templar's g. a. h. Volunteer, 10st. 0lbs. (Tyrrell). 1
Mr. Dawlish's b. a. h. Buckleys, 9st. 3lbs. (Hastings)... 2
H. H. The Maharajah's g. a. h. Actæon, 9st. 12lbs. (Tingey) 3
Time—4m. 14s.

A close race; Buckleys a good second; Actæon fell.

THE GREAT WELTER.—1 Mile.

Col. KNOX's b. a. h. Emerald, 8st. 7lbs. (Walsh) ... 1
Mr. Morey's b. w. g. Orion, 10st. 11lbs. (Calton) ... 2
H. H. The Maharajah's b. w. m. Cobweb, 10st. 2lbs. (Tingey) 3
Mr. Dawlish's b, w. g. Grandmaster, 11st. 4lbs. (Hastings) 4
Time—1m. 58s.

Won easily by a good length.

ARAB HACK RACE.

Kamsra Maharajah's w. a. h. Bangalore, 9st. 7lbs. (Hastings) 1
Mr. Blaxland's g. a. h. Dick, 9st. 7lbs. (Williamson) ... 2
Mr. Sewell's g a h Saragossa, 9st. 7lbs. (Walsh) ... 3
Time—1m. 3s.

FORT POLICE COURT.—16TH NOVEMBER.

(Before JOHN CONNON, Esq.)

LETTING OFF FIREWORKS.—Mahomed Runnoo was charged with letting off fireworks at Jugjeevun Keeka Street yesterday and was fined one rupee.

A WARNING TO BOATMEN.—About fifteen boatmen were charged with plying in the harbour with a license, and was fined one rupee each.

INACCURATE M. P.'s.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENGLISHMAN.

SIR,—In the *Overland Bombay Times*, of the 7th September, my eye fell upon the enclosed extract from the *Englishman* of the 10th of September, headed "Inaccurate M. P.'s," and you are pleased to designate me as the inaccurate M. P., accusing me for having stated in the House of Commons that, at the time of the Mutiny in 1857, there were 62,000 European troops in India.

In the first place, I did not state that there were 62,000 European troops in India at that time; but I did state that there were about 42,000, which amount is from official returns. The number of 297,000 Native troops is equally from official records.

With respect to 1868-69 the number of 64,000 European troops in round numbers is in the Army Estimates, and with respect to the Native troops I did not state there were 167,000, but in round numbers 130,000; the result is that the inaccuracies are those of the Editor of the *Englishman* and not those of the M. P.

For trustworthy reports of speeches in Parliament I would suggest to you to rely *only* upon "Hansard's Debates," and not upon newspaper reports. I rely upon your inserting this note in the *Englishman*.

W. H. SYKES, Colonel, M. P., F. R. S.
14, Marine Square, Brighton, 6th October 1869.

INDIAN ITEMS.

MR. R. SIMSON, the Secretary to Government, N. W. P., is, we are told, soon to go on a year's furlough to England.—*Delhi Gazette*, Nov. 13.

THE 1st Battalion, 8th King's, are expected to reach Nusseerabad towards the middle of January, when the 2nd Battalion Royals will commence their march for Jhansie, not sorry, we learn, to turn their backs on Rajpootana.—*Ibid.*

ALL the talk and certainties of the Duke of Edinburgh going by water to Calcutta seem to have come to nought. We hear that news had reached Jubbulpore that the Galatea will anchor at Bombay, and that the Prince will pass up that way towards Calcutta.—*Ibid.*

THERE has been a good deal of sickness in the camp of invalid soldiers at Nagpore. Two men died on the 8th instant of dysentery and many are in a bad way. The locality of the encampment is said to be an unhealthy one; it ought, if possible, to be changed.—*Ibid.*

THERE is a chance of the Deputy Inspectors General of the N. W. Provinces, at least, escaping the sheers which the Government of India is about to apply to the Police Department. We believe Lord Mayo has promised to re-consider his order regarding them—*Ibid.*

WE understand that Mr. Andrew Ross, C. S., Judge of Mynpoorie, who has just returned from leave to Mussoorie, intends to go home in March, after a service in India of thirty-one years. Mr. Ross, who is a son of Sir John Ross, the Arctic navigator, entered the Navy as a midshipman at nine years of age, and showed his indomitable pluck at Ghazeepore, during the mutiny in 1857.—*Ibid.*

THE people of Agra, deprived by circumstances of their Grand Durbar, will be gratified by learning that they are, nevertheless, to have the Duke of Edinburgh among them. His Royal Highness will be here on the 17th of January. He will be a guest of Sir William Muir's in camp, and will be entertained by him for four days. There will be a comparatively small gathering on the occasion.—*Ibid.*

THE *Engineer's Journal* announces that the Government of India has ordered out, overland, one of Thompson's Road Steamers. It will be used on the Grand Trunk Road for the transport of merchandise and Government stores as an experimental measure. There can be no reasonable doubt of its answering, and we hope to find in time that the slow bullock-train has been numbered among the things of the past. Thompson's steamers travel at a speed of from six to eight miles an hour—*Ibid.*

AT an European District Court-Martial, held at Meerut on the 4th of November, a Gunner of the A. Brigade, Royal Artillery, whose name we shall not mention under the circumstances, was found guilty of having been asleep at his post, when sentry over the R. H. A. Gun-park, on the 26th of October, and sentenced to 84 days' imprisonment. Major-General Troup, however, remitted the punishment and ordered the prisoner to be released and sent back to duty, "taking into consideration the recommendation of the Court, and *the uniform good conduct of the Battery* to which the prisoner belongs."—*Ibid.*

WE really cannot blame the Government for incautiousness in communicating items of news to the Press. They would seem to study not what the public should know, but what they ought not to know, when selecting the items. Only reflect on the richness of this item, which was picked up by a friend of the public under a thoughtless Secretary's chair.

"It has come to the notice of the Governor General in Council that, in some cases, officers in charge of jails have medically treated prisoners under their charge, for other than curative purposes, as a mode of punishment, especially in the case of supposed malingering. The Governor General in Council condemns and forbids any such practice for the future. If persons are suspected of offences, their guilt should be ascertained and punished by proper means. Medical treatment should never be applied except to meet ailments which are believed to be real, and in every such case the treatment which may, on medical grounds, be most appropriate, should be adopted without reference to any other consideration."—*Ibid.*

THE latest measure of retrenchment affecting these Provinces, is the abolition of the office of Superintendent of Vaccination. Dr. Brake, the late incumbent, who has thus lost his appointment, will, we understand, be transferred to the Berars in his previous capacity.—*Central India Times* Nov. 23.

MESSRS. Oldham, Blanford, Medlicott and Hughes, of the Government Geological Survey, intend visiting Chanda very soon, to ascertain from personal observation the state and progress of the coal explorations now being carried on, and report on the nature and prospective yield of the coal in the several pits.—*Ibid.*

ON Thursday morning last, while Lady Mansfield, *en route* from Jubbulpore, was being driven into the station in one of the Government Dak Carriages, the horses, on passing Messrs. Howard Brothers' gateway, shied and suddenly turned in, bringing the wheel of the conveyance in collision with one of the gate pillars, causing considerable damage to the carriage, but, fortunately, no injury to Lady Mansfield, beyond the shock she must have sustained at so untoward an accident. The concussion must have been very great, indeed, if we may judge of it from the state of the massive masonry pillar which was thrown down bodily.—*Ibid.*

WE hear that Mr. G. H. Wright, Resident Engineer, G. I. P. R., is about to proceed to England.—*Jubbulpore Chronicle*, Nov. 13.

THE Baboo who was charged with having misappropriated funds belonging to the local Exhibition fund, has been convicted and fined Rs. 500.—*Ibid.*

OUR local millionaire, Sree Seth Goculdass, son of Sree Seth Koosalchund is sufficiently recovered from his recent severe illness as to be able to take out-door exercise.—*Ibid.*

THE Railway Volunteers.—We hear from Jumalpore that the Volunteers at that station turned out, as a guard of honor on Tuesday last, when Earl Mayo passed Jumalpore, *en route* to Calcutta. We hear further that the Viceroy was so pleased with the appearance of the citizen warriors, that he ordered a pint of beer for each of them.—*Ibid.*

MR. MONTEATH, Director-General of Post Offices, has ordered the breaking up of his "camp" at Simla on the 20th instant. His office will resume business in Calcutta about the end of this month. Mr. Monteath will halt at Umballa on the 22nd, and remain in that division for a few days, on a tour of inspection.—*Indian Daily News*, Nov. 13.

THE Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobar Islands has been authorized to employ time-expired convicts in the Police, the cost not to exceed Rs. 1,800 a year.—*Ibid.*

WE learn, with reference to the recent reductions in the Police in Lower Bengal, that those Assistant District Superintendents to whom notice has been given, dispensing with their services from the 1st December next, have been informed that the Lieutenant-Governor has extended the period of notice to the 31st of that month. The Inspector-General of Police has strongly recommended that the number of Deputy Inspectors-General should be fixed at three—one for the West, one for the East, and another for the North-East Frontier Circle; and also that the Assistant District Superintendents should be reduced to one-half the present strength, instead of doing away with the whole.—*Ibid.*

MHOW.

WE hear from Mhow that Colonel Raines, of the 95th Regiment, relieved Brigadier-General Smythe, of the command of the division on the 10th instant, the latter officer proceeding to England with his brigade of artillery, the 14th Brigade.

General Raines will only command the Mhow division temporarily, until the arrival of a *nominee* of the Horse Guards, from England. Colonel J. T. Grant, late of the 18th Royal Irish, and high on the list of Colonels for promotion to Major-General, is mentioned as likely to be appointed to the command. Colonel Grant commanded the Hyderabad (Deccan) Brigade for some time.

The death of Major-General Milman, announced in a late telegram, will leave the Mauritius command vacant. The deceased officer commanded the 37th Regiment, and did good service in the Ghazeepore district, during the mutinies. The following promotions take place by his death:—Colonel Alexander Maxwell, C.B., late 46th Regiment, to be Major-General; and the following Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels:—C. W. M. Payne, Digby St. V. Hamilton, W. Pilsworth, C. E. S. Gleig, James M. Brown, 93rd, H. A. Welman, T. A. Rawlins, G. F. Moore, B. D. W. Ramsay, Henry M. Sall, and Rupert B. Deering.—*Delhi Gazette*, Nov. 13.

THE EMPEROR JAHANGIR.

THE Memoirs of Jahangir form the text of an entertaining paper in the last number of the *Calcutta Review*. The extracts from the memoirs reveal the sensualism of the Courts of the successors of Akbar, and illustrate, better than the majority of oriental histories and biographies do, the all-pervading individual influence of an Eastern monarch in the system which revolves around him. Literally he is the sun that shines up that world. As the writer of the paper observes, "the ruler is everything." His example is a constitution in itself. If he, once a week, personally administered justice in the State hall, if he banished the cup from the Court and beer from the bazar, if he distributed alms with his own hands when passing through the town on his elephant, and was liberal in his grants of land—he could safely entrust the spread of justice, peace, and security to the power of his example. "As the king, so the nation," and as neither piety nor morality distinguished Jahangir, the so-called religion of his Court and his immediate subjects consisted of a capricious medley of Hindoo, Parsee, and Moslem observances and superstitions, the delights of the Court being made up of gluttony and debauchery. Jahangir relates with "sublime *nonchalance* his progress in the art of drinking:"—

"I myself commenced wine-drinking when I was fifteen years old, though on two or three occasions, during my childhood, mother and my nurses asked my father for arac under the pretext that it was required as medicine for other children. But what they gave me to drink was only about a tolah of arac and even that was mixed with rosewater, and it was distinctly given to me as a medicine for my cough. When I was about fifteen, I happened to be at Atak (Attock) in the camp of my father. It was just the time of the war with the Yusufzais. One day I had been out hunting, and returned home tired and drowsy. When Shah Kuli Khan, an excellent marksman, who had been chief armourer to my uncle, Mirza Muhammad Hakim (Akbar's brother) —came up to me and suggested that a glass of wine would drive away my languor. Young as I was, I at once agreed to commit myself, and told Mahmud, my servant in charge of the water, to go to the house of Hakim Ali, and fetch an intoxicating draught. The Hakim sent a bottle containing about one and a half glasses (*piyalah*) of sweet white wine. I rather enjoyed the happy excitement which it produced. Soon after I commenced regularly to drink wine, increasing my daily quantum till I got nine daily, and took to arac. During the following nine years I gradually increased my daily quantum to twenty glasses of arac, of which I drank fourteen during the day, and the rest at night. Twenty glasses make six Hindustani sers, or one and a half Persian mans. The solid food I then took generally consisted of a roast fowl, bread, and turnips. None would have dared to forbid me to drink. By and by, my hands commenced to shake, so much so that I could no longer lift up the cup, but had to get others to give me to drink. It was fortunate that I at last consulted Hakim Humam, a brother of Hakim Abulfath, who was a personal friend of my late father. I told him somewhat what I was. Frankly, and, as I could see, with much concern, he said to me:—'Prince, if you go on for six months longer drinking arac in such dreadful quantities, it will be impossible—which God forbid—to save you.' I saw that he was in earnest; and as I had no mind to die, I obeyed him and lessened my daily quantum, mixing fulunia (opium and hemp) with it, and increasing the dose of the latter in proportion as I decreased the arac. I then mixed my arac with wine, taking two parts of the latter to one of the former, and went on decreasing the liquor till, about twelve months had come as far as to drink each piyalah containing 18½ misqals. It is now fifteen years since I limited myself to this *modicum*, neither increasing nor decreasing it. I only drink at night. But on Thursdays I drink my usual quantity towards evening; for Thursday is the day of my *julus* (accession) and Sunday, Thursday's night is looked upon as a time of grace, because it is the eve of our Friday,—a season which I do not like to pass in light-mindedness, but in grateful remembrance of God's mercies, and in prayers for forgiveness of my sins. I also abstain from meat on Thursdays and Sundays, because the former is the day of my *julus*, and the latter is the day on which my august father was born. This is also the reason why my father attached so much importance to Sundays. After some time I substituted pure opium for *fulunia*. My age at present is forty-six (solar) years and four months, and I take eight *ratis* of opium about an hour and a half after day break, and six *ratis* about nine o'clock at night."

His courtiers were drunkards also, and Jahangir appears to have delighted in a general debauch. He describes a feast "arranged by Noorjahan herself" at one of her villas, the gardens of which were surrounded by large sheets of cloth. A grand banquet in the open air, winds were still, the Seraphim paused in their three times 'Holy!' 'And all men,' says Scripture, 'heard and saw.' They 'heard' the voice—and to each it bore a different sound: to the men and the women, the young and the old, the strong and the weak. It appeared unto them like the voice of each of their fathers, their mothers, their children, all those whom they loved with their holiest and tenderest love. And they 'saw.' In that self-same hour God's Majesty revealed Itself in its manifold moods and aspects: as Mercy and as Severity, as Justice and as Forgiveness, as Grace and Peace and Redemption. And through the midst of all these ever-varying sounds and visions there rolled forth the Divine word, 'I am the everlasting, Jehovah, thy God, *One* God!' . . . .

In these and similar strains the wide and all-embracing nature of the Monotheistic creed and call is set forth in those ancient documents to which we again venture to draw the attention of our readers, and from a new point of view. If, on a former occasion, we endeavoured to sketch out of themselves their own aim and purport, their poetry and their prose, their law and their legend, we shall now endeavour to show how they may be, and must be, utilised for the investigation of phases of creed and thought apparently wide apart in time and tendency and place; how far they form one of the most important sources—the most important one, perhaps—of Islam.

We are not about to enter here into any 'Origines Islamismi.' This lies, at present, beyond our task. But those who would adequately work out the whole problem of the Talmud—as far as it lies within individual range—must needs look somewhat deeply into the story of these phases. And with regard to Islam, it seems as if the knowledge of its beginning and progress, its tenets and its lore, were not quite as familiar as they might be, and ought to be, at large, notably England, which 'holds the gorgeous East in fee.'

But before we proceed with our subject, which we shall treat with all the reverence and all the freedom which belong to science in these our days, let us look back—but a few centuries—and see what, for instance, the great theologians and scholars of the times of the Reformation thought and said of Islam; of its doctrine and the preacher thereof.

Daniel's 'Little Horn' betokens, according to Martin Luther, Mohammed. But what are the Little Horn's Eyes? The Little Horn's eyes, says he, mean 'Mohammed's Alcoran, or Law, wherewith he ruleth. In the which law there is nought but sheer human reason (*eitel menschliche Vernunft*).' 'For his Law,' he reiterates, 'teacheth nothing but that which human understanding and reason may well like.' . . . Wherefore—' Christ will come upon him with fire and brimstone.' When he wrote this—in his 'army sermon' against the Turks—in 1529, he had never seen a Koran. 'Brother Richard's' (Predigerordens) 'Confutatio Alcoran,' dated 1,300, formed the exlusive basis of his argument. But in Lent of 1540, he relates, a Latin translation, though a very unsatisfactory one, fell into his hands, and once more he returned to Brother Richard and did his Refutation into German, supplementing his version with brief but racy notes. This Brother Richard had, according to his own account, gone in quest of knowledge to 'Babylon, that beatiful city of the Sarassins,' and at Babylon he had learnt Arabic and been inured in the evil ways of the Sarassins. When he had safely returned to his native land, he set about combating the same. And this is his exordium:—'At the time of the Emperor Heraclius, there arose a man, yea, a Devil, and a firstborn child of Satan . . . who wallowed in . . . and he was dealing in the Black Art, and his name it was Machumet.' . . . This work Luther made known to his countrymen, by translating and commenting, prefacing and rounding it off by an epilogue. True, his notes amount to little more but an occasional 'Oh fire, for shame, you horrid Devil, you damned Mahomet!' or, 'Oh Satan, Satan, you shall pay for that!' or, 'That's it, Devils, Sarassins, Turks, it's all the same!' or, 'Here the Devil smells a rat,' or, briefly, 'O pfui Dich, Teufel!'—except when he mostly, with a query, suggests whether those Assassins, who, according to his text, are regularly educated to go out into the world in order to kill and slay all Worldly Powers, may not, perchance, be the Gypsies or the 'Tattern' (Tartars); or when he breaks down with a 'Hie nescio quid dicat traiulator.' His epilogue, however, is devoted to a special disquisition as to whether Mohammed or the Pope be worse. And in the twenty-second chapter of this disquisition he has arrived at the final conclusion that, after all, the Pope is worse, and that he and not Mohammed is the real 'Endechrist.' . . . *Wohlan*, he winds up, 'God grant us His grace, and punish both the Pope and Mohammed, together with their Devils. I have done my part as a true prophet and teacher. Those who won't listen may leave it alone.'

In similar strains speaks the learned and gentle Melanchthon. In an introductory epistle to a reprint of that same Latin Koran which displeased Luther so much, he finds fault with Mohammed, or rather, to use his own words, he thinks that 'Mohammed is inspired by Satan,' because he 'does not explain what sin is,' and further, since he 'showed not the reason of human misery.' He agrees with Luther about the Last Days of which hates the *principle* of comprehension even more than it hates concession to its most formidable opponent, will either terrify the Ministry, or drive the clergy of the great Southern Diocese into rebellion. It is known that Dr. Pusey and Lord Shaftesbury, though they have not as yet exactly kissed each other, have at least solemnly indicated their preference for kissing each other to kissing the Broad Church, and conveyed the impression that to interchange a cold kiss of *convenance* might, under conceivable conditions, be far from impossible, at least, if it should seem decidedly expedient, as a great stroke of foreign policy—as a demonstration for overawing the Government. But Mr. Gladstone knows well that the laity of England will not allow this paltry and inquisitorial clerical jealousy to dictate to the Church. If Archdeacon Denison preaches disestablishment and sectarian organization, as the only remedy for a policy of reasonable and temperate comprehension, he has the remedy in his own hands—he can always disestablish and even disendow himself, and no doubt a sect of Denisonians, at least large enough to gather 'two or three together,' might collect round him. But to affix a stigma to Dr. Temple's name in spite of his eager faith, his noble piety, his fresh and courageous intellectual energy, which is above all things needed in the Church, simply because he has believed in the principle of liberty and individual responsibility for the clerical conscience, and acted consistently on that belief, would, indeed be beyond the power of a hundred Pusey-Shaftesbury combinations. It is evident from the speeches of the Bar... Portsmouth and Mr. Acland, M.P., in North Devonshire, ... Wednesday, that the Liberal laity, even those of them who are the most earnest Churchmen,—as Mr. Acland is well known to be —have no intention of submitting to the dictation of this petty and contemptible combination, and we should have been extremely surprised and grieved had it been otherwise. In the Church of Rome the principle of government is an absolute spiritual monarchy. In the Church of England the principle of government is submission to the sober judgment of a Minister responsible to Parliament, *i. e.*, of a layman responsible to laymen, though to laymen who will judge what he does by the end for which it is intended, that is, regard to the efficiency of the Church of England as a national institution. If Dr. Pusey and Lord Shaftesbury think to terrify Parliament out of its common sense and common courage they will not succeed, and without terrifying Parliament they cannot expect to overbear the deliberate and conscientious selection of Mr. Gladstone. Dr. Temple's whole career has eminently qualified him for this post, and no part of that career gives us more confidence in his character and power to rule well the great diocese for which he is designated than his courageous persistency in the refusal to apologize for falling into questionable company in the 'Essays and Reviews.' He might just as reasonably be asked to apologize for what Mr. Newdegate said in the memorable North Warwickshire meeting a year ago,—or, at any rate, for anything said by his own party in the same campaign. We *need* bishops with as much courage, as faith with as much spirit as piety, who will not hear a voice of suspicious orthodoxy in every wind and turn pale because men whose intellect and conscience give a different report from their own are found standing beside them. The Church, if she understood her own needs, would be grateful enough to have found such a bishop in Dr. Temple.

HOW TO SERVE THE LOCUSTS.

WE learn with much satisfaction, from Wurdah, that the very slight damage, done to the crops there by the recent visitation of locusts, may be altogether attributed to the prompt and energetic action taken by the District Superintendent of Police. On the appearance of the enemy, Mr. Munton immediately called to arms the whole of the force under his command, and met the invaders, who were advancing in myriads to the attack. He at once deployed his forces in skirmishing order, and poured in a galling and incessant fire upon them. The enemy at first obstinately resisted all efforts to check their progress, but at length, unaccustomed to the novel tactics put in force against them, they broke and fled, being pursued for miles with great slaughter by the gallant and indefatigable "bobbies."—*Central India Times*, Nov. 13.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

(*Central India Times*, Nov. 13.)

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, accompanied by his Secretary, Mr. Onslow, arrived in Nagpore on Wednesday evening last (Nov. 10), and left the following morning, for Calcutta.

When it was known that Sir Richard was approaching the limits of the Central Provinces, along the *line* the signal ran, Nagpore expects that every man, this day, will give him welcome. His coming spread throughout the country, like wild fire, in all directions, and at every station, from Poolgaon to Nagpore, crowds of people gathered to greet him. We are told that the little station, at Wurdah, with its usual loyalty to its old chief, was particularly conspicuous in its display of good feeling towards Sir Richard, the whole station and surrounding neighbourhood seeming to have assembled at the railway station to meet him. Here, the Police also, as on a former occasion, distinguished themselves under their intrepid Captain, the District Superintendent, by firing a *feu de joie*, accompanied by the martial roll of the spirit-stirring *nagara*. We need scarcely say that Sir Richard's reception, at the Nagpore railway station, was most enthusiastic. The whole of the station residents, as well as most of the city notables, were to be seen thronging the platform long before the arrival of the train

When Sir Richard alighted from his carriage, his friends pressed round him on all sides, and the usual greetings and congratulations were interchanged; for it was now remarked by many how well he looked after his brief sojourn in England. Sir Richard's wonted courtesy would not allow him to leave the railway station till he had a word or two to say to every one among his old native friends who came to welcome him. At length he drove off to the Residency, where he was received by a guard of honour furnished by the Nagpore Volunteers, of which corps, it need scarcely be said, Sir Richard was for some years the Colonel. He walked down the ranks and recognised many old faces, for each of whom he had a kind word. He congratulated the Commandant, Captain Miller, on the soldier-like appearance of the men, and hoped they would always maintain that *esprit de corps* which has animated them from the commencement. He then went into the Residency, and the gallant civic guard marched off with its band, playing "He's a jolly good fellow."

ISLAM.

WE extract the following passages from the article on "Islam," by the author of the famous paper on the "Talmud," published in the *Quarterly Review*. They are necessarily fragments. Those who desire the whole will naturally turn to the *Review*:—

The Sinaitic Manifestation, as recorded in the Pentateuch, has become the theme of a thousand reflections in the Talmud and the Haggadah generally. Yet, however varied their nature—metaphysical, allegorical, ethical—one supreme thought runs through them all—the catholicity of Monotheism, its mission to all mankind. Israel, apparently, to a small horde of runaway slaves, the 'Am Segulah' potential of all that is religious and social culture, revealed on Mount Sinai—'the lowliest of the range, to indicate that God's Spirit rests on them only that are meek of heart'—was indeed intended, the Masters say, for all the children of men. 'Why,' they ask, 'was it given in the desert and not in any king's land?'—To show that even as the desert, God's own highway, is free, wide open to all, even so are His words a free gift to all; like the sun, the moon, and the stars. It was not given in the stillness and darkness of night, but in plain day, amidst thunders and lightnings. Indeed, it had been offered to all nations of the world before: it came to the 'chosen one.' But they, one and all, had pointed to some special national bent or 'mission' with which one or the other of these commandments would have interfered, and so they declined them all. And intensely characteristic are some of the ethnological pleas put into their mouths by the Haggadah, their gorgeous fancy, their 'Brother Richard's' (Predigerordens) 'Confutatio Alcoran,' dated 1,300, formed the exlusive basis of his argument. But in Lent of 1540, he relates, a Latin translation, though a very unsatisfactory one, fell into his hands, and once more he returned to Brother Richard and did his Refutation into German, supplementing his version with brief but racy notes. This Brother Richard had, according to his own account, gone in quest of knowledge to 'Babylon, that beatiful city of the Sarassins,' and at Babylon he had learnt Arabic and been inured in the evil ways of the Sarassins. When he had safely returned to his native land, he set about combating the same. And this is his exordium:—'At the time of the Emperor Heraclius, there arose a man, yea, a Devil, and a firstborn child of Satan . . . who wallowed in . . . and he was dealing in the Black Art, and his name it was Machumet.' . . . This work Luther made known to his countrymen, by translating and commenting, prefacing and rounding it off by an epilogue. True, his notes amount to little more but an occasional 'Oh fire, for shame, you horrid Devil, you damned Mahomet!' or, 'Oh Satan, Satan, you shall pay for that!' or, 'That's it, Devils, Sarassins, Turks, it's all the same!' or, 'Here the Devil smells a rat,' or, briefly, 'O pfui Dich, Teufel!'—except when he mostly, with a query, suggests whether those Assassins, who, according to his text, are regularly educated to go out into the world in order to kill and slay all Worldly Powers, may not, perchance, be the Gypsies or the 'Tattern' (Tartars); or when he breaks down with a 'Hie nescio quid dicat traiulator.' His epilogue, however, is devoted to a special disquisition as to whether Mohammed or the Pope be worse. And in the twenty-second chapter of this disquisition he has arrived at the final conclusion that, after all, the Pope is worse, and that he and not Mohammed is the real 'Endechrist.' . . . *Wohlan*,' he winds up, 'God grant us His grace, and punish both the Pope and Mohammed, together with their Devils. I have done my part as a true prophet and teacher. Those who won't listen may leave it alone.'

In similar strains speaks the learned and gentle Melanchthon. In an introductory epistle to a reprint of that same Latin Koran which displeased Luther so much, he finds fault with Mohammed, or rather, to use his own words, he thinks that 'Mohammed is inspired by Satan,' because he 'does not explain what sin is,' and further, since he 'showed not the reason of human misery.' He agrees with Luther about the Last Days of which he had learnt from Daniel, 'which is Arabic might be Almad, is meant.' As to the Old Testament, the Vulgate—that most faithful reconcicle of Jewish tradition, as transmitted to Jerome by his Rabbis—will best help us. There is no doubt that, with that root *Aamed* there is generally mixed up some kind of Messianic notion in the eyes of Targumists and Haggadists. And when in Haggai ii. 8, we find the word 'Hemdah'—a precious thing, rendered, against grammar and context, by '*Desideratus—Omnium gentium*,' we may be sure that the Synagogue did look upon this passage as Messianic, though there be no very direct evidence extant.

Horn:—though in another treatise he is rather inclined to see in Mohammed both Gog and Magog. And 'Mohammed's sect,' he says, 'is altogether made up (*conflata*) of blasphemy, robbery, and shameful lusts.' Nor does it matter in the least what the Koran is all about. 'Even if there were anything less scurrilous in the book, it need not concern us any more than the portents of the Egyptians, who invoked snakes and cats. . . . Were it not that partly this Mohammedan pest and partly the Pope's idolatry have long been leading us straight to wreck and ruin—may God have Mercy upon *some* of us!' . . . .

Thereupon Genebrard, on the Papal side, charged the German Reformers, chiefly Luther, with endeavouring to introduce Mohammedanism into the Christian world, and to take over the whole clergy to that faith. Maracci is of opinion that Mohammedanism and Lutheranism are not very dissimilar—witness the iconoclastic tendencies of both! More systematically does Martinus Alphonsus Vivaldus marshal up exactly thirteen points to prove that there is not a shadow of difference between the two. Mohammed points to that which is written down—so do these heretics. He has altered the time of the fast—they abhor all fasts. He has changed Sunday into Friday—they observe no feast at all. He rejects the worship of the Saints—so do these Lutherans. Mohammed has no baptism—nor does Calvin consider such requisite. They both allow divorce—and so forth. Whereupon Reland—only 150 years ago—turns round, not without a smile on his eloquent lips, and wants to know how about the prayers for the dead, which both Mohammed and the Pope enjoin, the intercession of angels, likewise the visiting of the graves, the pilgrimages to the Holy Places, the fixed fasts, the merit of works, and the rest of it.

If there be any true gauge of an age or a nation, it is the manner in which such age or nation deals with religious phases beyond the pale. We shall not follow here the vicissitudes of that discussion of which we have indicated a few traits, nor the gradual change which came over European opinion with regard to Islam and its founder. How the silly curses of the Prideaux, and Spanheims, and D'Herbelots; how their 'wicked impostors,' and 'dastardly liars' and 'devils incarnate,' and Bebemoths and beasts and Korahs and six hundred and sixty-sixes, gave room, step by step almost, to more temperate prot

former warfare, and charge home a hostile infantry formed in square. English soldiers may well observe with pride that this desperate act of courage was performed, for the first time since the days of Salamanca, by the sons of the brave men who, as the King's German Legion, shared with us the glories of the Peninsula.

The circumstances were briefly these, and may be given at once more simply and truthfully than in the version of the French critics. When the Prussian line at Langensalza, spread out by companies over an undue length and without reserves, was attacked in centre by the decisive charge of the Hanoverians, it was cut at once completely in two, and its fragments forced into separate confused retreat. In self-protection the flying companies closed on each other and moved off in rough squares. Two of these, forming a mixed body of some 400 men of four different regiments, had got about a quarter of a mile when they were overtaken by two squadrons of the Hanoverian cavaly, one of Cambridge Dragoons and the other of Guard Cuirassiers, and separately charged. One square was broken up; horsemen penetrated into the other; but so terrible was the loss of the attacking party (one of the two squadrons having every officer shot) that the momentary advantage was not followed up, and the fugitives of the broken square rallied on other bodies of infantry, while the second, under Colonel des Barres, re-formed and moved steadily on. In each square were a number of Landwehr, armed with the old Prussian muzzle-loader, and to this may possibly be attributed the fact that the dragoons were not more completely stopped in their bold attempt. Certain it is that the result was very different from Bock's easy triumph over the retreating French after Salamanca, and it is doubtful whether the loss of the cavalry was not greater than that of the squares into which they forced their chargers at such fearful risk.

This same campaign, at a later period, was marked by a panic among the Bavarian cavalry, which modern history can hardly parallel, and which proves how severe such a visitation may be when a troop scarcely by it are mounted, and the terror of the horse is added to that of his master. The division of Prince Taxis, more than 2,000 sabres strong, had ridden incautiously, on the 4th of July, into a wooded defile, and lost a few cuirassiers by the shots of a Prussian picquet concealed among the firs. This check, their first meeting with the enemy, had been followed by a long retreat, and when bivouacked for the night near Fulda, they had got many miles away from the advanced guard of Beyer's division, from whose needle-guns they had suffered in the morning. The unexpected repulse and the subsequent hurried march backwards had undoubtedly shaken the nerves of the troopers, and, without more cause than the discharge of a single carbine by a frightened sentinel at dead of night, the camp was roused in wild alarm, which ended in the flight of the great bulk of this division by any road that could be found. Nor could their general rally them for several days, so complete was the dispersal, and the disgrace and suicide of one of his colonels formed but part of the expiation of this unhappy affair. Yet this very division closed a campaign, disastrous as a whole to their army, by a fine episode of the Prussian cavalry which attempted to interfere with the retreat of the Bavarians over the main into Wurtzburg on the last day of active operations. So that a month's field service seemed to have hardened into useful soldiers the undisciplined fugitives who had disgraced themselves at Fulda.

On the whole, however carefully studied, the teachings of 1866as to the present value of cavalry are somewhat incomplete. The experience of Benedek certainly shows that the value of high horse on outpost duty is as clear as ever, and that a force of cavalry should operate without them. The Fulda affair proves the danger of bringing too suddenly together into the field large masses of raw cavalry under inexperienced leaders. The story of the retreat from Sadowa plainly tells that the *rôle* of this arm in general actions has not yet been played out. And this last observation brings us naturally to remark upon the singular silence maintained by the historians of the Bohemian campaign as to the Crown Prince and the cavalry of the First Army. It has been said indeed that he brought up this reserve too late to use it in the fight. We believe—and we are not speaking here by conjecture—that the truth is far otherwise. There is good reason for asserting that this young general had studied not in vain the history of his great ancestor's wars, and discerned—what many thinking military men are sure of—that the real duty of a great action is to hold back his cavalry till the day is turned in his favour, and then push it on in mass, relentlessly, at any cost, sure that this is the only certain means of making victory complete. If this be true, it is not less true that this design was checked by the chief military authority upon the scene, and the finest opportunity ever granted to a modern general of surpassing the achievements of Cromwell, Ziethen, and Murat, was lost to the Prussians on the great day of Sadowa.

THE SUEZ CANAL AND RUSSIAN TRADE.

The opening of the Suez Canal is expected by commercial men in Russia to produce great advantages for Russian trade, and preparations are being made for using it largely as a means of communication with India and Central Asia. The Steam Navigation Company at Odessa has determined to establish a regular line of steamers between the southern ports of the empire and the East, and has sent an agent to India for the purpose of obtaining statistical data as to the quantity and quality of the articles of commerce which might be profitably imported into Russia. Telegraphic communication is also to be established between the southern ports and Constantinople. Meanwhile, the Government has made a very good stroke of policy with the object of strengthening its influence in Central Asia. It has persuaded the Emir of Bokhara to send his son, who is thirteen years old, to the Russian university at Warsaw; thus securing a valuable hostage for the Emir's future friendship, and at the same time gaining an opportunity of filling the young prince's mind with admiration of the greatness of Russia and a conviction of the hopelessness of resisting her.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

MRS. STOWE AND THE BYRON SCANDAL.

The *Hartford Courant* of the 7th October contains the following card from Mrs. Stowe:—"To the Editor of the *Courant*. Mrs. Stowe desires the friends of justice and fair dealing to publish for her this announcement: That she has kept silence heretofore in regard to the criticisms on her article on Lady Byron for two reasons. First, because she regarded the public mind as in too excited a state to consider the matter dispassionately, and, second, because she has expected the development of additional proofs in England, some of which, of great importance, have already come to hand. Mrs. Stowe is preparing a review of the whole matter, with further facts and more documents, including several letters of Lady Byron to her, attesting the vigour and soundness of her mind as referred to above, and also Mrs. Stowe's own letters to Lady Byron at the same time, which were returned to her by the executors soon after that lady's death. She will also give the public a full account of the circumstances and reasons which led her to feel it to be her duty to make this disclosure as an obligation alike of justice, gratitude, and personal friendship."

EXPLOITS IN ABYSSINIA.

The Egyptian Government despatch steamer Shindy arrived at Suez on Oct. 8 from Jedda, Massowa, and Souakin, having on board Messrs. Powell and Jenkins' the relatives of the lady and gentleman who were murdered in Abyssinia a few months back. They have been very successful with their expedition, having managed to discover the tribe who murdered Mr. and Mrs. Powell, inflicted a severe chastisement on them, and brought away the remains of their relatives. These gentlemen were furnished on landing at Massowah, by order of the Viceroy, with a regiment of Egyptian soldiers, but after a few days march they were obliged to send them back, as the heat was too overpowering for the men, who suffered greatly from swollen feet. On arriving within the boundary of Kassa's dominions, this prince very kindly placed some 3,000 men at their disposal, part of them being Kirkham's disciplined troops, armed with muskets. With these men they at once proceeded to the hostile tribe's territory, captured the head perpetrators of the crime, burned three villages, and carried away some 1,400 head of cattle as a present to Kassa. Pursuit after a fight was an impossibility, as the grass stood some eight or ten feet high in some parts of the country. The above-mentioned party arrived safely at Massowah, and the fugitives of the broken square rallied on other bodies of infantry, while the second, under Colonel des Barres, re-formed and moved steadily on. In each square were a number of Landwehr, armed with the old Prussian muzzle-loader, and to this may possibly be attributed the fact that the dragoons were not more completely stopped in their bold attempt. Certain it is that the result was very different from Bock's easy triumph over the retreating French after Salamanca, and it is doubtful whether the loss of the cavalry was not greater than that of the squares into which they forced their chargers at such fearful risk.

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THE LONDON GAZETTE.

(Friday, October 22.)

Foreign Office, October 19, 1869.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Senor Francisco T. Barry as Consul-General in London for the Republic of the Equator.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. Frederick E. Cobb as Consul at Port Stanley for the North German Confederation.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. John H. Steuart as Consul at Turk's Island for the United States of America.

CALCRAFT IN DIFFICULTIES.

At the Taunton County Court, on Oct. 19, Mr. Sully, landlord of the County Inn, Taunton, sued William Calcraft, the public executioner, for 13s. 9d., the amount of a bill incurred by him whilst staying at his house in 1867, when he came to the town to execute Britain for the murder of his wife near Frome. The following were the items of the account:—Bed, 1s.; breakfast, 3s.; dinner 1s. 6d.; tea, 2s.; supper, 2s.; grog, 2s.; beer, 1s. 9d.; boots, 6d. Some time after the plaintiff wrote to the defendant for the money, and received the following reply:—"London Sept 28th 1869 Sulley iam quite a Shamed at your meanness of sending me that open peace of paper to expose me in that way to think that you want me to spend 2 or 3 pounds to com to your place to Pay you the som of 14s which i never had half of it will Swear if ihad you had half of it what did it coust me when whe ware out together you never spent one halfpenny and you to charge me that exorbant sum isuppose you thought of frightening me but iwas born too near awood to be fritened by an Owl the sum you charged me the Shiriff ought to have setteled long ago ihavesent you the Beastley bit of paper you sent me in an invelope not open as you sent it me you can doo what you like with it as soon as it is convnant i will send you apost offic order for the over charge of 14s with acheck upon you for so mean an action—W S—W C.

inever was served Such a mean action in all my life inever hat such athing in my house before

mean mean"

The Registrar: How is the defendant able to pay?—Plaintiff: At once, I should think. The Registrar: But his trade is bad now, is it not?—Plaintiff: It has been lately. His Honour: Then he must have a month to pay.

THE IRISH AND "THE CRATER."

One of the Irish national papers, amongst other means of punishing us for our ill-treatment of their country, suggests that patriots who really hate England as she ought to be hated should drink no more whisky, as that liquor pays a large premium or tax to the British Government. We do not think that this proposition would be at all objected to by many landlords, clergymen of various denominations, and respectable persons generally across the Channel, nor, indeed, should we ourselves be sorry that such patriotism as might be displayed about us were to use pure and unadulterated—calm, teetotal, and cool; but we are inclined to doubt the feasibility of the new punishment designed for us. The idea is not quite original; something of the same kind was suggested touching slave sugar and the products of slave labour generally. This, however, differed in many respects from a national resolution to abstain from Government taxed ardent spirits. Ireland pays us taxes for other materials as well as for the raw material of L.L. or Dunville; and if the scheme is to be carried out in its entirety, we really believe our bellicose neighbours would suffer more from it than we should. Many patriots, we suspect, would regard the abolition of their social glass as a sacrifice not demanded from them except under circumstances of desperate pressure; at the present time, we must admit that the very publication of such an idea demonstrates that the national party are now thoroughly roused and in earnest. Few of us would be sorry to see inscribed on Fenian banners, "The man who drinks a bottle of whisky swells the coffers of the Saxon." We doubt, however, whether the time for so strong a measure has yet come.—*Daily News.*

ORGANISED BEGGING.

The mendicity organization at Blackheath appears to have worked so well that an effort is being made to establish a similar association at the West-end of London. The plague of beggars in that quarter is becoming, in fact, intolerable, despite all that has been written on the subject. Belgrave and Eaton squares, Brompton and South Kensington, are infested with a peculiar tribe of impostors, who, from the regularity of their beats, would seem to have farmed out the quarter amongst themselves. Ladies are their chief prey. The male mendicant usually holds in his hand a sprig of groundsel, which serves to keep off the police as effectually as the branch of rowan was once supposed to keep off witches. He is artistically offensive in garb, and if he sees the coast clear he varies his whine into a bloodcurdling howl. Nilsson, with a skin like snow and the dark red flash of the garnets had a peculiarly good effect, and in general the whole head-dress was voted a perfect *succès*. Another innovation has been made in the way of bonnets, and it is whispered that the inventor is no other than the Empress of Russia, whose taste in dress is celebrated as amongst a sort of genius. This is a bonnet composed of one flat headpiece of pearl grey satin, covered with pearl grey blond lace made to match. Behind, a small flap advances over the chignon, from which depends a fall of the same blond lace. Round the part of the bonnet which enframes the face, and sits rather close, a sort of garland of pale blush rose buds is mixed with *ruches of tulle* and imperceptible flounces or falls of blonde, all of the same pale grey. The great advantage of this bonnet, which is not "come out yet, but has only been seen by the initiated is, that it suits equally either a *blonde* of the fairest or a *brune* of the darkest hue. By the by, there is a detail of the bonnet I have tried to describe that is of great importance, as all your lady readers will feel; instead of "brides," as they are technically called (strings), a veil of pearl grey gauze is fixed to the part of the fall that covers the chignon, and descends on both sides of the head; is crossed under the chin, and then thrown back over the shoulders. The effect of this is to surround the face of the wearer, and the roses which wreathe it round with a cloud of grey vapour that is really charming in the extreme and quite new.

A story is going about Paris that seems too absurd to be even hinted at, but I mention it to show what are supposed to be the tendencies of the Empress. It is asserted by the persons who are in her nearest intimacy that she has conceived the project of a marriage between her niece, the daughter of the late Duchesse d'Albe, and the Prince of the Asturias, and that if this event can be brought about, the influence of France will be dedicated to the bad work of forcing upon Spain a semi-Bonapartean monarchy, with all the hated accompaniments possible of Jesuits, monks, and nuns. I repeat it; if the strange, narrow tendencies of the Empress were not known, this would seem too absurd, but, luckily for the Spaniards, their own strong resolve not to accept anything of this sort will defend them.—*Globe*, Oct. 22.

GOSSIP AT PARIS.

October 21.

A story is told, on the authority of an eye-witness, of the Marquise de ——, one of the leaders of fashion in this town, which I confess seems to me to be becoming more and more app^cable every day. It is said that the above-mentioned lady, some three years ago, went to a small *modiste*, utterly unknown to fame, and said to her, "I wish you to make for me a hat like a coal scuttle, projecting widely, thus, all round my head and face" (and she described a wide circumference with her hand). The milliner looked first aghast and then contemptuous, and turning round on her heel, replied: "You had better address yourself to some one else—the piece of furniture you describe cannot be made here." "I am Madame de ——," rejoined the other, in a tone as who should say "I am the Queen!" and the astounded milliner remained dumb. "Because such things as I describe are *not* worn now," recommenced the Marquise, "they probably will be ere long; and, as I do not choose to be surprised by new inventions, I have determined to secure beforehand the vast coal scuttle *chapeau* which, in my opinion, will very soon replace the saucer we now wear upon our heads." Madame de —— was mistaken, and a few weeks back she confessed it to the friend who had accompanied her on the expedition just described. But her principle is usually the one followed by fashion, and most people now are on the look out for some total change of form in head-dresses. The other night, at the Italiens, the handsome Countess de L——, passing through Paris, excited a vast deal of attention by the *coiffure* she had adopted, and which certainly suited her admirably. The front hair was rolled round on the top of the head, somewhat after the manner of the old-fashioned *bandeaux*, and towards the temples arranged in innumerable light *crepi* curls. Over this was placed a net-work of garnet beads, which enclosed the whole line of the hair in front only not descending on the forehead in front like the Mary Stuart cap. A delicate fringe of the smallest possible garnet beads fell over the hair, whilst behind, a chignon of heavy plaits protruded from the *résille*, and was only crossed by two thick ropes of garnet beads fastened in the nape of the neck, and terminating by two tassels in the back. In describing it, this seems as though it must have been heavy, but it was just the reverse, the Comtesse de L—— being as blonde as Mdlle. Nilsson, with a skin like snow; the dark red flash of the garnets had a peculiarly good effect, and in general the whole head-dress was voted a perfect *succès*. Another innovation has been made in the way of bonnets, and it is whispered that the inventor is no other than the Empress of Russia, whose taste in dress is celebrated as amongst a sort of genius. This is a bonnet composed of one flat headpiece of pearl grey satin, covered with pearl grey blond lace made to match. Behind, a small flap advances over the chignon, from which depends a fall of the same blond lace. Round the part of the bonnet which enframes the face, and sits rather close, a sort of garland of pale blush rose buds is mixed with *ruches of tulle* and imperceptible flounces or falls of blonde, all of the same pale grey. The great advantage of this bonnet, which is not "come out yet, but has only been seen by the initiated is, that it suits equally either a *blonde* of the fairest or a *brune* of the darkest hue. By the by, there is a detail of the bonnet I have tried to describe that is of great importance, as all your lady readers will feel; instead of "brides," as they are technically called (strings), a veil of pearl grey gauze is fixed to the part of the fall that covers the chignon, and descends on both sides of the head; is crossed under the chin, and then thrown back over the shoulders. The effect of this is to surround the face of the wearer, and the roses which wreathe it round with a cloud of grey vapour that is really charming in the extreme and quite new.

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No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

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The Agent buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 8th November 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 26th July 1864.)

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No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

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Just landed.

A neat and light English-built Buggy on C. springs by R. Neas, Longacre.

A light curricle with pole and bar and a spare shaft to convert it into a Dog-cart at pleasure by Pearce and Countze, Longacre with two harness saddles.

A first-class Clarence by Neas, Liverpool.

The properties of Gentlemen.

A nearly new small self-driving or park Phaeton on C. springs with moveable driving box by Lewis.

Four second-hand Dog-carts.

A nearly new single horse four-seated Phaeton with moveable shutters.

And also,

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand light Mail Phaeton by E. Ketserton with a set of double harness.

The above to be seen at a day's notice to the undersigned.

Just Landed.

A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts, painted differently with patent leather dashes, wings to sides, collins patent axles and lancewood shafts.

Just Landed.

A very handsome English-built Mail phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft, by R. Ness, Longacre.

Also,

2 new and light palanquin office shigram with a year's guarantee.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate Madras-built Mail phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft, by Simpson and Co., in excellent order.

Just Landed.

An English-built park phaeton with moveable driving box.

The property of a Gentleman.

2 first-rate miniature brougham by Palliser and Starton.

Just Landed.

A first-rate new Mail phaeton painted and lined green, head with roll back, with lamps, pole, and chain by Hooper and Co., London.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped four seated small open-carriage with moveable glass-shutters.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped open carriage on C. springs by Windover.

Also,

A second-hand English-built door shigram by Thorn.

Just landed ex Star of the South.

1 firs -rate new English-built Malvern dog-cart lining with woollen cloth panelled dark blue, Collins patent axles, leather dash and side wings.

Also,

A fresh batch of double and single English-made Child's Perambulators.

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of highly furnished buggy, dog-cart and carriage harnesses with double buckles plated on white metal and with double stitches and expressly made to order by a well known maker in London. Price Rs. 8 to 100 & 225.

Also,

The property of a Gentleman.

1 nearly new English-built four-seated open-carriage, with lamps and pole, by Jones.

Also,

Properties of a Gentleman.

A first-class second-hand English-built high-wheeled dog-cart, by Bennian and Healey.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.

Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

One second-hand cab buggy, on C springs by James Henderson, Glasgow.

Just Landed.

1 first-class high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart, with Collenge patent axles, lacewood shafts, painted dark blue, and lining to match, by Windower.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 15th November, 1869.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, a GREY HORSE, aged in good condition, and very serviceable, suitable for a Brougham or Shigram, and has been accustomed to hard work. Price Rs. 150 for Cash. To be seen after application, one day previous, to A. B., care of Manager "Bombay Gazette."

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.

FOR SALE.

A fresh Batch of AUSTRALIAN HORSES, just landed ex-ship Coldstream.

A Miniature Brougham, nearly new, either with or without Horse.

TO BE LET, the airy and commodious House "LOCKSLEY HALL."—Apply to the undersigned.

ALLI ABDOOLA.

PAPER FOR SALE.

Printing:—Royal 18 to 28 lb., Super-royal 28 lb., Double Royal 36 and 40 lb.

Hand-made:—Foolscap, Post, Large Post, Demy, Medium, Royal, Super-royal, Imperial, Bank Medium 13 lb. uncut and also cut into letter paper.

Machine-made:—Foolscap 9 to 18 lb., superfine cream laid 12 to 18 lb.—Crown & lb., Large Post 13 and 15 lb., Medium 18 lb., Demy and Medium laid Foolscap, Demy, Medium, Royal, and Super-royal, "extra strong" for Deeds, &c.

Blotting:—Superior lilac 38 lb.

Cartridge:—Cream shade rolled 25½ by 27½ in.

Packing:—Casing 22 by 30, 28 by 20 lb. for Spinning Mills &c.

Apply to our Godown-keeper. PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

Forbes Street, 6th October, 1869.

PREPARED BOARDS for Flooring, Ceiling, Partitions, &c.

Tongued and Grooved.

Whitewood ½ by 6½ in., ½ by 7½ in., and ¾ by 6 in., also Redwood ½ by 6 in., and 1¼ by 6½ in.

Tongued, Grooved and Beaded.

Whitewood and Redwood ½ by 6½ in.

For sale in lots of not less than 5,000 Lineal feet deliverable on Carnac Bunder.

Apply to our Godown-keeper. PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

Forbes Street.

FRESH ARRIVAL for the SEASON of GARDEN SEEDS from the Cape of Good Hope.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER, in returning his sincere thanks to his Customers and Patrons for their past and recent favours, begs to inform them that his expected shipment of GARDEN SEEDS has just been received from the Cape of Good Hope in excellent condition, and trust those desirous of obtaining the same will favour him with their orders.

Among the varieties are the following:—Cape Early Knole Kole, Do. Flat Dutch Drumhead Cabbage, Do. Brunswick Do. Do. Sugar Loaf Do., Do. Red Dutch Drumhead Cabbage for Pickling, Blood Red Beet, Cauliflower, White large Dutch Cabbage, and Cos Lettuce, &c., &c.

N. B.—A few packets of the previous consignment of Garden Seeds from England remains on hand, for which early orders are solicited.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just landed several Hand Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason, & Co., with suction and delivery Hose. Rs. 1,100 each.

Also, now in the Harbour and daily expected to be landed, Portable Steam Engines, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, having enlarged Fire Boxes suitable for burning wood fuel.

10	Horse Power	Rs. 3,200
8	"	2,600
6	"	2,200

Lift Pumps, 6 and 8 inch bore.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 Feet long, Nos. 20 and 24 Gauge.

A few Iron Plate Girders, 33 Feet long, 24 inches deep, weighing about 1 Ton each running foot.

Fresh Portland Cement, in 4 cwt. Casks.

Tools.—Bar and Plate Iron.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th October, 1869.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, Iron Merchants,

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Composition Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Grab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.
One 14 H. P. Portable Engine, complete.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
Teak Ice Chests.

Idle's Jacks from 2 to 20 tons.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fence" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Straps" or "Eatrae" or other curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

3, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.

THIS invaluable preparation has been known to the public for some years; and on the recommendation of the most eminent and leading Medical Practitioners, in India, has been extensively recognized as the remedy for all

DISEASES ARISING FROM IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD,

including all and every of those disorders depending on either "functional derangement of that organ or obstruction of the hepatic or biliary ducts," and is now compounded in a highly concentrated form, and offered for sale in bottles containing 4 oz. each, at the moderate price of Rupee One per bottle, thereby bringing it within the reach of all classes, and rendering its delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

THE BOXER CARTRIDGES

For Snider-Enfield of ·577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of ·450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, and for 500 bore Express Rifles.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES with enlarged Base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments, and for Sporting Rifles, Carbines, Revolvers, and other Rifles; also Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made